GOVERNMENT OF ANAMBRA STATE
NIGERIA EROSION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(NEWMAP)
ANAMBRA STATE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

FINAL REPORT

FOR:

ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)

NDIAGU IKENGA, OGIDI GULLY EROSION SITE
IDEMILI NORTH LGA, ANAMBRA STATE. NIGERIA

October, 2016
FINAL REPORT
FOR
ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)

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NDIAGU IKENGA, OGIDI GULLY EROSION PROJECT
IDEMILI NORTH LGA, ANAMBRA STATE

Anambra State NEWMAP
Chief Jerome Udoji Secretariat Complex
Awka, Anambra State
Nigeria

October, 2016
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<tr>
<td>ANS-NEWMAP</td>
<td>Anambra State Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project</td>
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<td>ANSG</td>
<td>Anambra State Government of Nigeria</td>
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<td>ARAP</td>
<td>Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAI</td>
<td>Community Administrative Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
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<td>CDO</td>
<td>Community Development Organization</td>
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<td>CIP</td>
<td>Community Involvement Program</td>
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<td>CRMCI</td>
<td>Community Resource Management and Conservation Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
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<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
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<td>FBO</td>
<td>Faith-Based Organization</td>
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<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focused Group Discussion</td>
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<td>FGN</td>
<td>Federal Government of Nigeria</td>
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<td>FME</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Environment</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environmental Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
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<td>GRASS</td>
<td>Gully Rapid Action and Slope Stabilization</td>
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<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
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<td>GRM</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Mechanism</td>
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<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Area</td>
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<td>MOE</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment</td>
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<td>MOLS</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands and Surveys</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEWMAP</td>
<td>Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Operation Procedure of the World Bank</td>
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<td>OTG</td>
<td>OTG Enviroengineering Nigeria Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Project-Affected Household</td>
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<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project-Affected Person</td>
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<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Project Coordinator</td>
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<td>PG</td>
<td>President General</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRS</td>
<td>Government’s Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)</td>
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<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCCF</td>
<td>Special Climate Change Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMEC</td>
<td>SMEC International (Pty) Ltd, West African Region</td>
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<td>SPMU</td>
<td>State Project Management Unit</td>
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<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction
The Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and funded by the World Bank (WB) and International Development Fund (IDF), is being implemented in Anambra State, Nigeria and other participating states to help reduce soil erosion vulnerability in the States and to develop the States' watersheds. Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi is one of the locations in the State acutely being degraded and destroyed by active gully erosion and perennially suffers huge losses resulting from the impacts of the gully erosion. With each passing year, uncontrolled stormwater flow threatens lives and properties as the existing gullies become widened and more menacing. The Anambra State NEWMAP is targeting to remedy and rehabilitate the existing gully and reduce the impacts through the NEWMAP opportunity.

The Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi gully erosion control sub-project will address and prevent the perennial exacerbation of existing gully at Ndiagu Quarter of Ogidi located in Idemili North Local Government Area (LGA) of Anambra state as well as reverse land degradation within the community. The overall objective of this Consultancy is to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi gully erosion project in Anambra State. The ARAP Consultancy seeks to specifically identify, evaluate and document the set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be undertaken at the villages to eliminate identified adverse community or individual social and livelihood impacts before commencing the remedial construction and rehabilitation works.

The objective of the WB Resettlement Plans is to restore persons affected by the project to a condition equivalent to or better than the pre-project situation. This ARAP also provides monitoring and institutional actions to be taken before the remedial construction and rehabilitation works to eliminate or reduce to acceptable levels the identified adverse environmental and social impacts.

Project Description
The Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi gully erosion project consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works and vegetative development along the gully corridor. The proposed ground interventions will address, prevent and reverse land degradation for the long-term and will involve rehabilitation and reconstruction of the existing gully corridor. The rehabilitation and reconstruction activities will involve civil works as well as bio-restoration along the gully corridor and will cause involuntary resettlement thereby triggering the World Bank’s OP 4.12 - the World Bank Resettlement Policy.

Need for ARAP
The initial scoping of the sub-projects under NEWMAP, as contained in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)prepared for NEWMAP sub-projects indicates that the number of potentially project affected persons (PAPs) would be less than 200. Accordingly, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is required in accordance with WB Safeguard policy to guide the intervention process for this gully erosion intervention project under NEWMAP. Additionally, a significantly high level of social impact will result from land acquisition with the implementation of the project.

This ARAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the WB OP4.12 and the Nigerian national social policies, guidelines and assessment procedures as well as those of Anambra State and the Local Agencies.

Project Location
Anambra State is located in the Southeast geopolitical zone of Nigeria. Ogidi is located within the co-ordinates: latitude 6°9'1"N and 6° 150'1"N, and longitude 6°52'1"E and 6° 867'1"E and situated in Idemili North LGA in the central part of the Anambra State.
Legal Framework for Land Acquisition
The Nigeria Land Use Act of 1978, reviewed under Cap 202, 1990 provides the legal framework for land acquisition in Nigeria. Under the World Bank, the Operational Policy OP 4.12 addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The differences between the Land Use Act and the Bank’s OP 4.12 are mostly in the rehabilitation measures, which are neither proscribed nor mandated in the Act. It is noted that in the event of divergence between the two policies, the one that better serves the needs of the PAPs takes precedence.

Potential Impacts
There are both positive and negative impacts associated with this project. On the positive side, this project will provide a huge emotional and economic relief to residents of Ndiagu Ikenga Village of Ogidi whose building properties, ancestral lands and livelihoods are under imminent threat of destruction by gully erosion and flood. Additionally, the project will improve flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion; reduce costs of transport and delays on travelling along the access roads; improve livelihoods for the area residents due to reduced cost of transportation; improve the landscape vista; and provide temporary job opportunities for both skilled and un-skilled labors.

The identified major negative impacts of the project include loss of land and economic trees/farm crops, loss of vegetation, dust evolution, noise and vibration generation. Mitigation of these impacts to acceptable levels has been proffered. About 8.498 Ha of land acquisition is needed as Setback for the purpose of stabilizing the gully walls, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor and there will be loss of economic trees/farm crops within this area of land to be acquired. The project does not envisage any involuntary displacement of persons due to destruction of existing structures. However, 85 project-affected persons (PAPs) that include 12 vulnerable persons whose health may be adversely affected by project activities or whose residences are in very close proximity to project impact areas and may be required to be temporarily relocated to allow for safe completion of works. All the land owners should be appropriately compensated for improvements on their land and any loss of economic trees/crops in accordance with the WB and Nigeria Policies on land acquisition.

Mitigation of Potential Impacts
It is important that prior to project implementation, resettlement and livelihood restoration for the PAPs should be effected. Owners of acquired land and any economic trees/crops thereon should be compensated. Residents/tenants of building structures with fragile health conditions, such as asthma and age-related issues, who may likely be adversely impacted by project activities should be temporarily relocated during the construction phase and be compensated for the inconveniences of relocation.

Public Participation and Consultations
Public participation and stakeholders’ consultations were effectively conducted in the course of this ARAP. To ensure that the rights and interests of PAPs are considered seriously, local level consultative forums serve as community voices and these have become part of the entire project process. This ARAP documents those that were consulted, dates, concerns raised and the ARAP response to these concerns. Household census of the people identified as PAPs were conducted to establish their socioeconomic profile including their health related status. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date (April 28, 2016) during the baseline survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

Grievance Redress Mechanism
A mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be smoothly resolved has been devised. Currently, there is a series of customary avenues that exist to deal with
dispute resolution in the community and they will be employed as the “court of first appeal”, as necessary. It is anticipated that this will allow unencumbered platform for people to express their dissatisfaction over compensation as well as avoid unnecessary legal delays and cost overrun of the project. Formation of PAP Committee is recommended. All grievances or complaints must be registered and compiled regularly for project management. The devised mechanisms are fundamental to achieving transparency in the resettlement process.

**ARAP Coordination and Implementation**

The State may establish an implementation agent (an NGO) that will provide technical support to SPMU and ensure monitoring & evaluation of the implementation process. The primary responsibility for the project execution is on the SPMU. The SPMU, may appoint consultants to provide necessary awareness, mobilization and facilitation, project appraisal, approval & disbursement, capacity building, monitoring & evaluation reporting to the FPMU and the World Bank.

The budget estimate for compensation and resettlement for economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this ARAP, including cost of administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N13,849,815.00** (Thirteen Million Eight Hundred and Forty Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifteen Naira) only. Since these costs must be borne out of counterpart funds, it should be included in the overall project budget.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

In order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule and compliance, monitoring and evaluation of the ARAP implementation will be a continuous process and will include internal and external monitoring. The Anambra NEWMAP Safeguard/Livelihood Officer will play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the SPMU and the World Bank.

**Review and Disclosure**

This ARAP is expected to be subjected to public review and it should be disclosed in-state to the general public for review and comment at designated locations in Anambra State and in World Bank Info Shop.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose
This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared in support of the ground intervention in the Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi Gully Erosion project in Idemili North Local Government Area (LGA) of Anambra State under the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP). The ARAP Consultancy seeks to specifically identify, evaluate and document the set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be undertaken at the project areas to eliminate identified adverse community or individual social and livelihood impacts before commencing the remedial construction and rehabilitation works associated with the project.

This Report also includes measures needed to implement the identified actions, addressing the adequacy of the monitoring and institutional arrangements and also provides guidelines to stakeholders participating in the mitigation, including rehabilitation/resettlement operations in order to ensure that the project affected persons (PAPs) will not be impoverished by the adverse social impacts of the project.

1.2 Background
NEWMAP was initiated by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) to help reduce soil erosion vulnerability and to develop watersheds initially in seven southern States of Nigeria (Abia, Anambra, Cross River, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu and Imo States). The project is funded by the International Development Fund (IDF)/World Bank (WB). Anambra State is located in the Southeast geopolitical zone of Nigeria and is known to be under severe flood and erosion impacts. The State has been identified as the epicenter of gully erosion in Nigeria.

Ogidi is located within the co-ordinates: latitude 6°9’N and 6°150’N, and longitude 6°52’E and 6°867’E and situated in Idemili North LGA in the central part of the Anambra State. The town is one of the many towns in Anambra State whose communities are perennially devastated by erosion gullies resulting from stormwater flow. With each passing year, uncontrolled stormwater flow creates new gullies that threaten lives and properties while existing gullies are deepened and widened. In an effort to reduce the impacts of erosion on Ogidi town, the Anambra State Government (ANSG) has proposed to rehabilitate and remedy one of the existing gullies – Ndiagu Ikenga gully erosion corridor through the NEWMAP opportunity. Figure 1-1 shows the location of Anambra State within the Southeast of Nigeria. Figure 1-2 shows the location of Idemili LGA in Anambra State.

![Figure 1-1: Map of Nigeria Showing Anambra State](image1)

![Figure 1-2: Map of Anambra State showing Idemili North LGA](image2)
The project intervention at the Ogidi erosion corridor is expected to have widespread positive impacts on overall socio-economic status and livelihoods of the residents of the area and any project-affected persons (PAPs). The project will however, have some negative impacts especially to those who are resident in the immediate vicinity of the project areas. The project activities and associated impacts trigger the WB safeguard Policies that include involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) as specified in the Terms of Reference (TOR).

Initial scoping of the project NEWMAP, as contained in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) indicates that the number of potential project affected persons (PAPs) in the NEWMAP sub-projects would be less than 200. This normally requires the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to guide the operations of the sub-projects. Consequently, an abbreviated resettlement action plan is required to guide the intervention process for this project. Additionally, a significantly high level of social impact will result from land acquisition with the implementation of the project.

The Ogidi Gully Erosion control project activities and associated impacts trigger the WB Safeguard Policies that include involuntary resettlement (OP4.12). This ARAP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the World Bank Safeguard Policies and the Nigerian national social policies, guidelines and assessment procedures as well as those of Anambra State and the Local Agencies.

1.3 Responsible Lead Agencies
The lead Agencies for NEWMAP at the federal and state tiers of government are as follows:

**Federal Lead Agency:**
Federal NEWMAP  
Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)  
The Federal Ministry of Environment  
Abuja. Nigeria

**State Lead Agency:**
Anambra State NEWMAP  
State Project Management Unit (SPMU)  
The State Ministry of Environment  
Awka. Anambra State

1.4 Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi Gully Description
The Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi Gully Erosion Site is located in Ogidi town in Idemili North LGA. The gullied areas lie within the co-ordinates: Latitudes 6° 9' and 6° 150'N and Longitudes 6° 52' and 6° 867'E. Ndiagu Ikenga gully includes a Main Gully (MG) and several finger gullies as shown in Figure 1-3. The major gully heads can be accessed from Vinas Road by Building Materials Market and Lawrence Onwuteaka Road. Both Vinas Road and Onwuteaka Road are off Enugu-Onitsha Expressway. Based on the engineering design documents, the Ndiagu Ikenga village, Ogidi gully includes the Main Gully with a total length of 0.7 km and two finger gullies, Finger 1 Gully and Finger 2 gully with total lengths of 0.15 km and 0.60 km, respectively. It should however, be noted that there exists several other minor finger gullies besides the two identified in the engineering design documents as depicted in the digital satellite imagery shown in Figure 1-3.
The gully head areas of the site are highly populated and residential buildings are situated at some gully edges. This can be seen from the satellite view of the Ndiagu gully area shown in Figure 1-3. According to the engineering designs, stone pitching bank protection is to be implemented without terracing on the steeper slopes of the gully corridor to avoid relocation of
existing buildings during implementation and to prevent surface erosion because of its impervious character. Figure 1-4 shows the damaged and eroded discharge end of the twin box culvert under the Enugu-Onitsha Express Highway at Ogidi. Storm water runoff from this culvert has contributed significantly to the formation of the second main gully in the area.

1.5. Project Rationale:
Ogidi town is one of the many towns in Anambra State whose communities are perennially devastated by erosion gullies resulting from stormwater flow. With each passing year, uncontrolled stormwater flow creates new gullies that threaten lives and properties while existing gullies are deepened and widened. The gullying and erosion hazards within Ndiagu in Ikenga village of Ogidi have caused loss of lives and properties to the residents and, continue to pose serious threats to lives and properties in the community. Several cases of loss of lives, particularly children running family errands or on their way to school have been reported during the yearly rainy periods particularly at the area where improvised metal crossing (bridge) has been constructed across the gully (see Figure 1-3). Many community members have also lost their ancestral homes, farmlands and properties to the devastating gullies.

It is highly envisaged that the damaging impacts of the gully will increasingly be more devastating with each passing rainy season and as the density of settlements increase in the catchment area. There is perpetual palpable fear of losing more lives particularly children, to landslides or caving gully banks among the residents of the area while economic activities are often disrupted with increased cost of movements. It is known that involuntary resettlement can cause loss of income, assets, and community ties that, especially among the poor, can be essential for survival and well-being. In extreme cases, involuntary resettlement can lead to the dissolution of families, impoverishment and health problems. Urgent intervention is therefore needed at the site to salvage the environment, save lives, property and government infrastructure and to restore the people’s confidence in Government. It is in the effort to reduce the impacts of erosion on the Ogidi communities that the Anambra State Government (ANSG) has proposed to rehabilitate and remedy one of the existing gullies in Ogidi (Ndiagu Ikenga Gully Erosion Site) through the NEWMAP opportunity.

The ground interventions along the gully corridor at the Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi project site will address, prevent and expectedly reverse land degradation within the project area, and will involve construction of civil works and rehabilitation of the existing flood plain. These activities trigger the WB Safeguard Policies that include environmental assessment (OP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), cultural property (OP 4.11), involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12), pest management safeguard policy (OP 4.09), and projects on international waterways (OP 7.50) as specified in the ToR.
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED INTERVENTION AND PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

2.1 Site Location
Ogidi is located within the co-ordinates: latitude $6^\circ 9'1''N$ and $6^\circ 52'1''E$, and longitude $6^\circ 150'1''N$ and $6^\circ 867'1''E$ in Idemili North Local Government Area (LGA) in the central part of the State.

2.2 Project Activities
The proposed project consists of remedial structural and non-structural developments that include civil works (channelization) and gabion protection above the concrete channel to prevent erosion and provide aesthetic view along the channel as well as prevent further encroachments of the floodplain.

The principal features of the remedial measures to be undertaken as part of the Ndiagu Ikenga, Ogidi gully erosion intervention include:

1) The construction of concrete and Reno-mattress drainage canals, gully bank protection works, box culvert, chutes and stilling basin structures for the two main gullies. There will also be the upgrading of the access road approach and road side longitudinal and cross-drainage structures for the Finger 2 Gully.

2) Stabilization of the existing components of the Main Gullies using reinforced concrete canals, stone pitching and bio-remediation using Vetiver grass; Stabilization of the Finger 1 Gully with detention basin provided at the head of Finger 1 Gully; and, Stabilization of Finger 2 gully using reinforced concrete canals, stone pitching and bio-remediation using Vetiver grass;

3) Bio-remediation and stone pitching measures will be used to protect the gully bank walls and prevent erosion. This provides important resistance to erosion forces and will be more aesthetic and environmentally friendly than other structures. Terracing is also proposed to reduce bank slopes and provide more stability. About half of the main gully and the entire finger gully corridors shall be stone pitched as a bank protection measure, while Vetiver grass protection shall be deployed for the rest of the reach of the main gully.

Although there are other grasses such as crown grass, lemon grass and economic trees such as rubber plant, bread fruit plant, mango trees, etc. that may be used, Vetiver grass is considered the best option due to its peculiar characteristics that include - wide adaptability, relatively inexpensive, easy to handle, sediment control, low maintenance, as well as effective means of stabilizing and rehabilitating land.

Civil Construction Works:
- The key activities in putting up the civil works include:
  - cutting and filling for percentage recovery;
  - concrete casting;
  - assembling of structures; and,
  - slope stabilization.
- The foundations of the lattice structures and concrete casting may be dug mechanically. The depth will be consistent with the geotechnical study and the engineering designs;
- Vegetation clearing will be done manually;
- A number of transport vehicles shall be employed in the project but there will be no on-site maintenance of vehicles;
- Powered equipment is expected to be used in the construction (as required) as well as earth moving equipments such as excavators, compactors, bulldozers and pay loaders;
- Skilled and unskilled labour shall be employed in the project.
2.3 Perimeter of Project Influence

The Ndiagu gully consists essentially of two main gullies with several finger gullies. One main gully begins about 600 meters off Enugu-Onitsha Express Road along the Vinas Road where the existing drainage has collapsed. The collapsed drainage has become the gully head from where the gully meandered through the community square to the community agricultural lands. The second main gully finds its origin about 400 meters off Enugu-Onitsha Express Road along Onwuteaka Road. This gully is as a result of uncontrolled stormwater flow beyond the twin box culvert under the express road.

Ndiagu Quarter of Ogidi community is an area being progressively urbanized due to the influence of the urban centers of Onitsha and Nkpor. The popular Building Materials Market is located in Ndiagu and near the gully area. The continued exacerbation of the existing at Ndiagu would create uncertainties and emotional distress for operators of the Building Materials Market. Residents of Ndiagu hinterland are mainly agrarian community with their agricultural produce being majorly yam, cassava, plantain, vegetables, etc. Essentially, this community among others serves as the food supply links to the neighbouring urban townships of Onitsha and Nkpor. With the farmlands majorly impacted by the gully, food supply to the urban centers is principally affected. The effects of this project, on a regional scale, are therefore significantly felt far beyond the boundaries of Ndiagu.

At the local level, residents and land users in the immediate vicinity of the gully corridor live in constant fears not knowing whether with the next heavy rainfall, building structures, farm lands, economic trees and crops, and their basic means of sustaining livelihoods will be washed away by collapsing gully walls and heavy stormwater flows. The project is designed to rehabilitate the degraded access roads and restore the associated culverts, and provide a combination of structural channelization and vegetative gabion rehabilitation of the gully corridor. For the most part based on the project engineering designs, about 10 meters of land will be required as Setback for the stabilization of gully walls particularly at the deep sections along the corridor. As a result of these activities, any building structures, farm lands, tree crops or farm produce, and any persons residing within buildings in the required Setback will be at risk with the execution of the project.
3.0 POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview
In developing this ARAP, the various laws in Nigeria and Anambra State, the WB Safeguard Policies and international conventions which are relevant to land use and resettlements were reviewed. The ARAP has been developed in line with these laws and regulations. It is also a requirement of the World Bank that any Bank assisted project/programme must comply with the provisions of OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement for impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement. The several statutes that handle the issue of land, infrastructure development and resettlement are summarized below. The sub-sections give a brief description of what constitutes land related legal issues in Nigeria.

3.2 Nigerian Land Related Legal Issues
Interests in land broadly fall into two groups - rights that are held through Nigerian traditional systems and rights that derive from the Nigerian legal system introduced and maintained through laws enacted by Nigerian governments. The former is loosely known as customary tenure bound through traditional rules (customary law). The latter body of law is referred to as statutory tenure, secured and expressed through the Land Use Act of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

3.2.1 Customary Land Tenure
Customary Land Tenure refers to the unwritten land ownership practices by various communities under customary law. Such tenure still exists in large parts of Southern Nigeria where land has not been adjusted and registered. Its management falls under the respective traditional families and members.

3.2.2 Statutory Tenure
The basic legal framework for the acquisition of land in Nigeria is the Land Use Act under the laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990. The Land Use Act 1978 of Nigeria, Chapter 202 vests all land within the urban areas of any Nigerian State in the Executive Governor of that state. Land within the rural areas of the state is vested on the Local Government. The law provides for compensation to the holder of any land title when such land is to be acquired for public purposes. For developed land, the Governor (in the case of urban areas) or Local Government (in the case of rural areas) may, in lieu of compensation, offer resettlement in any other place as a reasonable alternative accommodation and in acceptance of resettlement, the holder’s right to compensation shall be deemed to have been duly satisfied.

3.3 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12
The World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy (IRP) outlines the conditions under which the World Bank will fund a project if it displaces persons or affects their social and economic well-being. The objective of the Bank’s resettlement policy is to ensure that population displaced by a project receives benefits from it. As a pre-requisite, the WB requires the preparation, in advance of the project implementation, of a Resettlement Action Plan/Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP/ARAP) where impacts are known or a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) where multiple sub-projects is involved. This ARAP document is based on the best practices and criteria of involuntary resettlement provided in the OP 4.12.

The gully rehabilitation project may potentially cause the displacement of some residents of the project area leading to loss of income and other forms of livelihood discomfort. The main objective of this ARAP is to identify any project affected persons (PAPs) and provide guidelines for compensating the PAPs so as to ensure that their livelihoods are improved or are restored as much as possible to the pre-impact level. Housing, infrastructure, and other compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population and pastoralists who may have customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. The absence of legal title of land by such groups should not be a limitation to compensation.
3.4 Gaps between Nigeria Laws and WB Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

There are similarities between key precepts of the WB OP 4.12 and Nigerian legislation. The legislation recognizes the imperative need to offer compensation to those whose land is affected by government activities, such as compulsory acquisition where such land is envisaged to be used for the public good. Despite that, the current Nigerian legislation is however, silent on resettlement. The scope of coverage of Nigerian legislation and the WB OP 4.12 differs as well. The World Bank Safeguards favor a policy of avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement and recommends the design of appropriate mitigation provisions in case avoidance or minimization is not possible.

Whereas both recognize customary tenure as equivalent to legal title, the WB OP 4.12 extends beyond this principle and recognizes informal occupancy as a form of customary tenure so long as such informal occupancy can be established prior to the project cut-off date. Therefore, in accordance with the legal agreement of the credit for the development of the project, the preparation of this ARAP has been executed in line with the policies and guidelines as set out in the WB OP 4.12 which emphasizes that the affected persons be provided with compensation at replacement cost and supported during the transitional period to improve or at least restore their living standards to pre-displacement levels. Under WB OP 4.12, lack of legal title is no barrier in extending assistance and support to those affected by the project development. To abide by the requirements of the WB OP 4.12, the ANSG/Anambra NEWMAP must take the following into consideration during the resettlement and compensation of the PAPs:

- Depending on tenure category, PAPs will be provided transition assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.
- In cases where in-kind replacement is not the preferred option of the PAPs, then the cash compensation will be based on the replacement cost.

The PAP without legal land documents should also be given considerations which should include the following:

- Notice to vacate land prior to development;
- Right to harvest crops in case the affected land is agricultural;
- Tenants are provided with cash compensation in lieu of unexpired lease if agricultural land is acquired; and,
- In case of loss of standing trees, owners should be compensated with cash compensation based on the market value. In case of loss of community property resources the resource should be provided afresh or relocate to new site.

For unidentified impacts, mitigation measures will be proposed based on the Best Practices or Guiding Principle of involuntary resettlement and other regulating laws.

3.5 Resolution of Gaps between Nigerian and OP 4.12 Policies on Resettlement

The resettlement process of PAPs must recognize both provisions of the Nigerian policy on land acquisition as stated in the constitution and its legal provisions and the policy provisions of the World Bank (as provided for in OP 4.12). Where there are gaps between the Bank and Nigerian requirements, Bank policies shall be applied. The provisions of RPF developed for NEWMAP provide necessary guidelines to harmonizing the Nigerian legal requirements and the WB requirements for this project. Under the RPF provisions, any loss of livelihoods or displacement resulting from this project shall be fully compensated for in accordance with the provisions of WB OP 4.12.
4.0 SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Introduction:
The cultural/socioeconomic elements and characteristics of Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi project area considered in this Consultancy include population, land use and tenure system, social setups, economic activities, education, vulnerability profile, gender, religion, settlement and migration patterns and health services system.

Qualitative and quantitative mixed method of assessment was adopted in this project. This offered an effective means of interacting widely with the stakeholder groups, the Anambra NEWMAP team, as well as individual stakeholders and affected persons. Participatory community meetings, public discussions as well as discussions with key informants (Community elders, Local leadership, and Anambra NEWMAP Officers, among others) were held in the course of the Consultancy.

4.1.1 Socioeconomic Survey:
This involved detailed enumerations/inventories of households/persons resident or doing business within the project area as well as formal and informal discussions with focus groups, including the community traditional and administrative leadership. A comprehensive questionnaire for data collection was used for this purpose. The questionnaire captured the following information:
   a) Household bio-data (demographic information);
   b) Livelihoods;
   c) Inventory of structural and nonstructural assets including land, common properties, houses, economic trees and cash crops.

Also, census of the PAPs was also conducted to fully characterize the impact on each affected person.

4.1.2 Public Consultation:
This was conducted as part of the participatory approach aimed at gaining good knowledge of the social issues/risks associated with the project as perceived by the communities. Public meetings were held in one location within the project immediate impact areas. The location is the Community Village Square. Minutes of, and attendance to, these meeting are included in Annexure II.

4.1.3 Use of Maps and GIS:
Survey maps as well as high resolution imagery were used to identify and map out the project area identifying any locations of structures relative to the project corridor.

The qualitative analysis involved an assessment of information obtained during the stakeholders’ consultations and public participation forums and discussions. The socioeconomic study provided necessary primary quantitative data for the project assessment. This quantitative data included:
   • Household census of the people identified as PAPs;
   • Establishing the socioeconomic profile of the project area population including health related status of respondents;
   • Establishing the structural assets to be affected by project;
   • Establishing area of land to be affected;

4.2 Cultural Environment

4.2.1 Population
Based on the 2006 Nigerian National Census, Ogidi in Idemili North LGA of Anambra has a total population of 70,418 (Seventy Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighteen).
4.2.2 Ethnic Groups
The people of Ogidi consist of one of Nigeria’s major ethnic groups – the Igbos. The ethnic group has its unique culture, social organization and traditions. The social and cultural aspects in the project area are closely intertwined with the ethnic groupings. The Igbos have elaborate cultural practices that include strong kinship linkages with organizations spanning from localized social groups to strong clan relations. The cultural associations and social interactions are epitomized during cultural and religious ceremonies and festivities. The people generally speak and write mainly the Ibo and English languages.

Ogidi town and its villages are essentially rural communities whose residents are generally agrarians. The local dwellers rear domestic animals such as goats and sheep, and maintain chicken farms most of which are carried out within their residential compounds. The village traces its origin from genealogical ties. Politics in the village are done within the framework of clanism. Clans are the basic point of cultural and political identity for the citizens. Clanism and kinship are the elemental forces in control of political and cultural institutions as well as service points. The village consists of groups of households whose families are inter-related via marriages.

The project area, Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi is experiencing significant urbanization influence spilling over from the Onitsha Metropolis and resulting from increasing trading activities. As a result of this, the village is now residential host to many persons from other parts of the country, particularly the Igbo-speaking southeast areas.

4.2.3 Religion
The people of Ogidi are predominantly of Christian religion, mostly Catholics and Anglicans. There are however a few traditionalists in the community.

4.3 Land Use Pattern
There are three major types of customary land tenure system in Igboland – (1) individual land ownership; (2) family land ownership; and, (3) communal land ownership. Individual ownership may be for indigenes or for residents of the community. Family lands (as well as individual lands) are inherited from generational relatives. Communities retain family lands which may never be sold. Such family lands are generally retained for communal development and sometimes are rotationally shared among the members of the community for agricultural purposes but are not for sale.

Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi can be characterized as a mix of rural and urbanized area with residential and commercial properties occupying a section of the community while the hinterlands are predominantly used for agricultural purposes. Over50% of the community land use is however still committed to agricultural production of food crops. The crops include maize, cassava, yams, plantain, vegetables, etc.

A review of the land use pattern within the project areas reveals the following:
- i) The frontal land areas in the vicinity of, and along the Enugu-Onitsha Express Road corridor, are predominantly residential and commercial property development areas;
- ii) There are several structures (both residential and commercial) in close proximity to a section of the gully corridor. These structures are proposed to be appropriately protected during the remedial construction phase of the project;
- iii) The land areas closest to the gully corridor towards the hinterland are essentially dominated by agricultural farmlands and protective bamboo trees.

4.3.1 Cultural Resources
There are no known designated historical, archaeological or cultural resources within the project area.
4.4 Analysis of Socioeconomic Survey

The measurement of precise impacts of the project on persons living or earning their living along the gully corridor cannot be effectively established without appropriate and accurate social and economic baseline data. The socioeconomic study helps to assess the social economic changes that may occur in the living conditions of the project area population as a result of the project impacts.

4.4.1 Objectives of the Socioeconomic Survey

The primary objectives of the socioeconomic survey are as follows:

1. To collect information regarding existing socioeconomic conditions of Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi project area population;
2. To use the collected socioeconomic information to develop baseline data for the assessment of the social and economic impacts of the project;
3. To analyze the patterns of relationships that exist among various socioeconomic or demographic components of the project area;
4. To obtain perceived views of respondents on the effects of project on the environment and their vulnerability to socioeconomic changes due to the project; and,
5. To provide a benchmark for any further information needed to monitor and evaluate improvements in the future.

The respondents to the socioeconomic survey included the following:

(1) Owners of any buildings or structures located within 50 meters from the edges of the Ndiagu Ikenga gully corridor;
(2) Owners of any buildings or structures located in areas to be used as construction staging areas during the construction phase of the project;
(3) Residents/tenants of the buildings or structures identified in items (1) and (2) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial;
(4) Land owners along the proposed gully rehabilitation corridor whose lands would be required for the purpose of the project;
(5) Economic trees/crops owners along the gully side Setbacks whose lands would be required for the purpose of stabilizing the gully edges.

The socioeconomic survey was conducted in conjunction with the census of the project affected persons to profile the impacted project area and provide baseline data against which mitigations measures and support will be measured. The analysis is based on respondents to the questionnaire administered to residents of Ndiagu Ikenga village who are most likely to be impacted by the project. On the basis of the responses obtained in the exercise, the following determinations are made.

4.4.2 Respondent and Household Distribution in Project Area

Figure 4-1 shows how the residents of the project area responded to the socioeconomic survey and their corresponding household members. A total of 70 questionnaires were administered with a 100% return. The plot of the 70 respondents with their 375 household
members is shown in Figure 4-1 above.

### 4.4.3 Gender, Age and Household Size of Respondents

The survey data indicates that of the respondents in the survey 91% are males while 9% are females as shown in Figure 4-2. The respondents’ household data however, reflects a fairly even male/female distribution for the project area as shown in Figure 4-3.

Women in the project area are mainly involved in traditional agriculture and home-keeping. Some of the women also serve as stores sales persons at the many merchandizing outlets in Ndiagu Ikenga. Generally, men are more mobile than the women as the men are more involved in general pursuits to provide for the family.

![Fig. 4-2: Gender Distribution of Respondents](image1)

![Fig. 4-3: Household Distribution for Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi](image2)

The age distribution data of the respondents (Figures 4-4) shows 3% of respondents are 21 years or less while 11% are over 60 years of age. Respondents between the ages of 22 and 45 years are 47% while those between the ages of 46 and 60 years are 39%. The age distribution data (Figures 4-5) of the respondents’ household members indicate that 54.0% of the households are 21 years of age and below while only 3.0% are in their 60s and above. The survey further shows that 31.0% of the households are within the youthful ages of between 21 and 45 years. 12.0% of the household members are between the ages of 45 and 60 years. The low percentage of the number of household members of ages 60 and above is reflective of urbanization effect in the area. There is clearly an increasing trend of youthful persons taking up residency within Ndiagu Ikenga village as reflected in the percentage of youths in the households (Figure 4-5).

![Fig. 4-4: Age Distribution of Respondents](image3)

![Fig. 4-5: Age Distribution of Household Members](image4)

The respondents’ household size distribution from the survey ranged from a minimum of one person to a maximum of 8 persons. The average size of households is 6 persons for the
respondents. On the extreme household size ends, 10.8% of the respondents have household sizes of one to two members while another 6.2% have household members of more than 8 persons (Figure 4-6). A majority (40.0%) of the respondents has household sizes of 5 or 6 persons and 24.6% has sizes of 7 or 8 persons. The data shows 83.1% of respondents have household sizes of between 3 and 8 persons.

4.4.4 Marital Status of Respondents
Figure 4-7 shows the marital status of respondents in the project area. About thirty two percent (32%) of the respondents are married while about 65% are single. Approximately three percent (3%) of the respondents are widowed.

4.4.5 Access to Education
The survey responses indicate that only 6% of the population of schooling age never attended school (Figure 4-8). The level of basic education for the surveyed households is relatively high with 94.0% of the surveyed population having attained the basic primary (FSLC) level of education and higher. The data further shows that 69.0% of the population has attended and/or graduated from the primary and secondary education. This high literacy level within the project affected area is also a reflection of the literacy rate in the Ogidi community as a whole.

4.4.6 Occupational and Income Distribution of Respondents
The occupational distribution data from the questionnaire indicate that 57% of Ndiagu Ikenga surveyed households are either unemployed or are students. Approximately, 3% are engaged in farming, 26% are self-employed while 14% are employed in either the private sector or civil service (Figure 4-9).

The main source of income for the households surveyed is income from trading/business across the community. More than 26% of the respondents reported owning a business or being self-employed. A significant number of persons (17%) in the community are unemployed. Based on the income data provided by respondents in the survey, 7% of households in Ndiagu Ikenga earn
less than N20,000 monthly with 9% earning up to N30,000 monthly. Worthy of note is that over 84% of the households in the community earn more than N30,000 per month. The margin of error in the information provided on incomes may be significant considering that some of the respondents may have grossly inflated data provided with the intent to receive compensations in accordance with incomes indicated in the survey. The data provided could not be independently verified.

4.4.7 Household Waste Disposal

Most of the respondents indicated that their household wastes are disposed off at convenient locations including crevices. In many areas, the wastes are also indiscriminately dumped inside the gullies or at illegal dumpsites created only as a matter of convenience. Solid waste management in the project area is a considerable hazard to the health of the population and the effective functioning of the stormwater drainage systems. The unmanaged refuse causes regular obstruction of the stormwater drainage systems.

Most residents dispose their domestic refuse randomly outside their residential compounds and the flood-prone areas are also treated as de facto waste disposal sites. The situation in the project area indeed is a reflection of the poor waste management and waste disposal mechanisms in most part of the state. As with other parts of the country, majority of households typically dispose of their domestic refuse inappropriately outside their residences. During the wet season, solid waste is transported by flowing storm water through unplanned drainage paths leaving a trail of refuse.

4.5 Desirability of the Project

Most of the respondents in the survey (99%) indicated immense desirability for the project to proceed as shown in Figure 4-11. Many of them expressed a clear wish for the project to proceed before the next round of rainfall.
4.6 Conflict Resolution
Most respondents in the survey (99%) prefer and find it most convenient to have conflicts resolved through informal traditional modes of conflict resolution which currently exist within the communities. The court system is seen as an alternative means to resolve issues but no respondent favoured it as a means of resolving conflict. One percent (1%) of the respondents however, remained indifferent to the preferred approach as shown in Figure 4.12.

4.7 Community Participation
The direct involvement and active participation of relevant stakeholders and the local level people in the planning and management processes of the project assures that any potential disharmonious issues within the community are resolved speedily. There will also be maximization of resource use and increased benefits and expanded opportunities for the communities in the project area.

Community participation improves understanding of the project and communication between the SPMU, the consultants or contractors and the community. The decision-making process for the project will also be enhanced by actively involving relevant stakeholders, especially the project affected persons and organizations with a stake in the project.

Table 4.1: Summary of Findings for All Socioeconomic Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Socioeconomic Indicator</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Idemili North LGA has a population of 431,005 while Ogidi town has a population of 70,418 by the 2006 national census records. The survey data indicates that Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi has about equal ratio of male-female population with only about 2% differential margin between them at the household level. At the respondent level, there is a marked difference (82%) between the participation of men and women in the survey exercise. While it is not certain why there is such a wide margin, it is however noted that the women appeared to be grossly involved with their petty trading activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ethnic Groups and Language Spoken</td>
<td>The people of Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi consist of one major Nigerian ethnic group – the Igbos. The people generally speak and write mainly the Ibo and English languages. Clanism and kinship are strong elements and driving forces in control of political and cultural institutions and service points. The villages consist of groups of households whose families are inter-related through marriages. The community however, in recent times, has witnessed an influx of persons from other parts of the state/country who have settled in the area mainly for trading purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>The members of Ndiagu Ikenga community are predominantly of the Christian faith, mostly Catholics and Anglicans with some traditionalists and negligible Muslim community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Land Use System</td>
<td>Three major types of customary land tenure system exist in the six villages, viz: – (1) individual land ownership; (2) family land ownership; and. (3) communal land ownership. Individual ownership may be for indigenes or for residents of the community. Family lands (as well as individual lands) are inherited from generational relatives. Communities retain family lands which may never be sold but mostly used for agricultural purposes. About 50% of land is committed to agricultural production of food crops which include maize, cassava, yams, plantain, vegetables, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Household Distribution in Project Area</td>
<td>Based on the survey, 70 respondents with 375 household members were documented in Ndiagu Ikenga Quarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gender, Age and Household Size of Respondents</td>
<td>The survey shows that about 54% of the households in the community are below the age of 21 years while about 43% are between the ages of 22 and 60 years. The percentage of the respondents’ household members that are above the age of 60 years is about 3%. Household size distribution in the project area range from 1-8 persons with an average household size of 6 persons for the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/No</td>
<td>Socioeconomic Indicator</td>
<td>Findings</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marital Status of Respondents</td>
<td>About 32% households in Ndiagu community are married while about 65% are single and about 3% of the households are widowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Access to Education</td>
<td>There is a relatively high literacy level within Ndiagu Ikenga community with 94% of the surveyed population having attained the FSLC level of education and higher. Only about 6% of respondents have not attained the basic primary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Occupational and Income Distribution of Respondents</td>
<td>The occupational distribution data shows a moderately high rate of unemployment (27%) in the community. This situation could pose some serious social risk when not properly managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Household Waste Disposal</td>
<td>Household wastes are indiscriminately dumped at illegal points or dumpsites adjacent to the gully corridor. Solid waste management is a considerable hazard to health and the effective functioning of the stormwater drainage systems. Unmanaged refuse disposal causes regular obstruction of the stormwater drainage systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>Records show that common diseases in project area include diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, cough, skin diseases, deficiency diseases, eye diseases, ear diseases, and waterborne diseases due to malnutrition and lack of hygiene. The quality of the health services in the project area is generally poor. Most people go to quacks and medicine shops for minor medical treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Desirability of Project</td>
<td>99% of survey respondents indicated immense desirability for the project to proceed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Conflict Resolution Mechanism</td>
<td>99% of survey respondents prefer that their conflicts be resolved through informal traditional modes of conflict resolution. While no respondent favoured resolution through the court system, 1% of the respondents expressed indifference.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.0 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 Objective of Community Consultation
The aims of the public participation and consultation process are:

1. Solicit inputs, views and concerns from the four affected communities as they relate to the project and obtain local and traditional knowledge that may be useful for decision-making;
2. Facilitate consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs, and ensure that important impacts are not overlooked and that benefits are maximized;
3. Reduce conflict through the early identification of contentious issues; and increase public confidence in the project.
4. Provide opportunity for the public to influence the project designs and implementation in a positive manner and improve transparency and accountability in decision-making;

5.2 Public Participation Process
The potentially project affected individuals and group of persons identified as stakeholders in this project include those who live in close proximity to the gully corridor; those who will hear, smell or see the development; those who may be forced to temporarily relocate because of the project; those who have interest either traditionally or administratively, over developmental activities or policy changes in the project area (they may or may not necessarily live in the proximity of the project); and, those who infrequently use the land on which the project is located.

Community consultation was driven in a manner that encouraged active and sustained participation of the Ogidi community members, particularly Ikenga village and Ndiagu quarters through which the active gully transverses. This was to promote community ownership of the project and to enhance sustainability.

A pre-defined socio-economic questionnaire at the household level was administered for Ndiagu community. The consultations are expected to remain an ongoing exercise throughout the duration of the project to give the communities the opportunity to make contributions aimed at strengthening the development while avoiding negative impacts as well as reducing possible conflicts. Issues relating to project displacements and compensations, particularly with the project affected persons will continue to be handled to minimize chances of possible conflicts.

5.2.1 Stakeholders' Identification
Generally, five broad categories of stakeholders were identified by the Consultant for this project based on the degree to which the project activities may affect or involve such persons or group of persons. These stakeholders are grouped as shown in Table 5-1.

The adopted process consists of:

i) Identification of any parties whose line of duties whether officially, socially, economically or culturally have direct or indirect bearing on any aspects of project activities. These parties may include individuals, groups, institutions or organizations that may be affected by the gully remedial activities;

ii) Establishment of the stakeholders list and identification of specific stakeholder interests in relation to the project. The issues considered include: (a) the project's benefit(s) to the stakeholders; (b) potential changes to the routine activities of the stakeholders that may occur due to the project; and, (c) the project activities that may cause damage or conflict for the stakeholder;
Table 5-2 gives an initial list of identified stakeholders including their activities and operational areas in the villages traversed by the project. The list includes government functionaries, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs among others.

Table 5-1: Identified Stakeholder Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ROLE(S) IN COMMUNITY PROCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group-1</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day lives/livelihoods may be directly affected by project activities. These are people who either reside or carry out their day livelihood activities within the gully corridor plus 25 meters from the gully edge.</td>
<td>The identified persons or group of persons in this category will ultimately represent the project potentially-affected persons (PAPs) or households (PAHs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-2</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons whose day-to-day traditional or administrative functions include oversight of developmental activities within the project areas.</td>
<td>This category of persons serves as mobilization points around which the Consultant will reach out to the other members of the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-3</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons whose daily activities (including farming) bring them in close proximity to the project area. These are people who either reside or carry out their daily livelihood activities outside the channelization corridor but within the communities in which the project is located.</td>
<td>This category of persons may or may not be affected by the project but may be significant contributors to the long term sustainability of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-4</td>
<td>CBOs, FBOs and NGOs who provide frequent interface with the community members who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project activities.</td>
<td>This group of organizations essentially provides on a continuous basis spiritual and physical welfare as well as environmental health of the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-5</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons who are political office holders and have significant responsibilities toward community members and developments within the project areas.</td>
<td>This group of individuals is collectively responsible for the political and general socio-economic development of the community, among others within their respective political zones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-2: List of Stakeholders and Their Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>AREA OF INTEREST IN PROJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group-1</td>
<td>Residents of Ndiagu Ikenga Village</td>
<td>PAPs/PAHs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-2</td>
<td>Office of the Ndiagu Quarters Chairman</td>
<td>Development and welfare of Ndiagu Quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Ikenga Village Chairman</td>
<td>Development and welfare of Ikenga Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the President General, Ogidi Town Association</td>
<td>Development and welfare of Ogidi Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-3</td>
<td>Residents of Ndiagu Quarters of Ikenga Village</td>
<td>Individualized livelihood issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-4</td>
<td>Community-based Organizations</td>
<td>Watershed protection and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faith-based Organizations in the Village (churches)</td>
<td>Community spiritual and physical welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-governmental Organizations</td>
<td>Protection of environmental health of communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-5</td>
<td>Office of the Chairman – Idemili North LGA</td>
<td>Development of the Idemili North LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Hon. Member – Anambra State House of</td>
<td>Development of the Idemili North in the state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 5.2.2 Community Consultations and Meetings

An initial kick-off meeting was held with the State NEWMAP team and the project engineering designers. The meeting was held on April 19, 2016 at the office of the State NEWMAP Project Coordinator (PC). In attendance at this meeting, were the Principals of the ARAP Consultant team, OTG Enviroengineering Nigeria Limited, the Engineering Design team – and the State Focal NGO for the project. Discussions centered around available documents on the project and the requirements of the ARAP Consultant to assure smooth and effective take-off of work.

Community consultations began subsequently with separate meetings between the Consultant team and the respective community leaders of Ndiagu Quarters, Ikenga village and Ogidi Town Association to discuss the best and most effective approach towards mobilizing the community members as it relates to the proposed project. The several meetings helped to structure effective participation of all other relevant stakeholders and segments of the community including the PAPs in the project process. The community members were actively and enthusiastically engaged in all matters relating to the project and eagerly assisted the Consultant in identifying pertinent socio-cultural issues relevant to the project.

### 5.2.3 Summary of Meetings with Stakeholders

The community meetings discussed the need for the project and the associated potential impacts to the community members living or farming within the project corridor. The community members’ concerns and general thoughts were solicited and noted. The minutes of these meetings are included as Annex B. The community members particularly welcomed the project and expressed anxiety that remedial work should commence expeditiously to prevent occurrence of further flooding damages from the next rainy season. Summary of the proceedings at the meetings are shown in Table 5.3. Additional meetings are expected to be
held prior to the commencement of field construction work. Such meetings will include the project-affected persons and households. Issues pertaining to relocations and compensations for losses (means of livelihoods and properties) shall be discussed at such meetings.

Fig. 5-3: Ndiagu Community Meeting - Question and Answer Session in Photos
Table 5.3 Summary of Stakeholders’ Meetings Held on April 20, 2016 at Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi Village Square

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Project</td>
<td>NEWMAP ESMP &amp; ARAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Name of community</td>
<td>Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Date</td>
<td>April 20, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Language of communication</td>
<td>Igbo and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Introductions and opening remarks</td>
<td>The meeting started at 11a.m. at the village square with an opening prayer and the breaking of kolanuts. The key members of community were introduced to the State NEWMAP and Consultant Team following which the NEWMAP and Consultant team members were also introduced by the facilitators, Mr. Emeka Achebe and Victor Chukwu, respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6. Remarks by the Consultant | The Principal Consultant, Dr. Odili Ojukwu, in his remarks thankfully acknowledged the turnout by the various segments of the Ogidi community. He further encouraged the members to remain continually involved in the community participation process. The Consultant then expressed the following:  
- He informed the audience that it was the Ndiagu Gully Erosion problem and the consequent displacements of homesteads, farmlands and other assets that precipitated the meeting.  
- The challenges posed by the gully erosion have drawn the attention of the Anambra State Government, the Federal Government and World Bank. This is being actualized through NEWMAP, with the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) as the Anambra State implementation agency.  
- A key element of the gully control design is effective conveyance of storm water to safely terminate at the outfall. The gully walls will largely require about 10 meters of land along each side of the gully edge as Setback for the stabilization of the walls, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor. Therefore, people’s lands and other assets would be affected in the course of remedial construction at the site. The required land for the gully Setback will be permanently acquired and owners will no longer be allowed the use of such lands after the remedial construction work. The construction work and the gully wall stabilization would also affect other elements of the physical environment.  
- The consultant will identify and document any persons and elements of the environment that would be affected by the project and recommend appropriate mitigation measures and compensation packages to the SPMU for necessary action.  
- He requested the cooperation of the community members as staff of the Consultant proceeds with all aspects of the field work. He emphasized the need for the communities to show interest in the project, monitor every aspect of project implementation with a view of taking full ownership of the project upon completion.  
- The communities were told of the socioeconomic and census survey that is part of the project with a cut-off date of April 28, 2016. Every member of the community that has structures, land, livelihoods or any other assets along the gully corridor should ensure such documentation within the census period. No further documentation would be allowed after the cut-off date. |
| 7. Questions and concerns    | The community members asked to know:  
- The criteria for determining those that will be affected by the project;  
- If the intra-community roadways destroyed by the gully would be rehabilitated in the project?  
- Will there be compensation for farmlands?  
- What specific roles would the youths play in the project implementation? |
| 8. Responses to the concerns | In response to the questions and concerns of community members, the consultant informed the community that:  
- Any persons whose lands, buildings (whether residential or commercial), economic trees and cash crops fall within the proposed Setback will be affected by the project. The Setback is about 10m wide on each side of the gully edge. The Setback land will be permanently acquired by the project.  
- Heavy equipments will be required during the project implementation. Because of the expected activities, there will be increase in vehicular traffic, increase in noise, increase in fugitive dusts, water ponding and solid waste management and all these will create some impacts on the people within the project area. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Compensation for people’s assets and loss of livelihood means shall follow extant laws and World Bank policies on social safeguards. The SPMU is the agency statutorily charged with the project implementation in the state. The Consultant is retained by the SPMU to undertake the assessments associated with the ESMP and ARAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access roads leading to the project site which will be subjected to extensive and heavy usage during remedial construction will be reconstructed and appropriate drainage channels installed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The consultant encouraged the youths to mobilize and become a positive active part of the project. The youths are expected to play meaningful roles during project implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Perceptions about the Project</td>
<td>Community members lamented the adverse effects of the gully on their livelihoods and community over the years, and then expressed gratitude and commendation to the federal and Anambra State governments and the World Bank for the proposed gully erosion control intervention. They further expressed willingness to provide necessary support to all parties involved with implementation of the project and look forward to the immediate project commencement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Closing Comments &amp; Remarks</td>
<td>The Ndiagu community thanked the State NEWMAP and Consultant teams for their visit and assured them of the community’s co-operation towards the project. The meeting ended at about 2:00pm. The attendance at the meeting was 56 persons. The minutes of the focused group discussions (FGD) with the Community Elders, Women and Youths are included in Annex B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.3 Social Issues/Risks
The ARAP aims at ensuring the PAPs are not worse off than they would have been without the project. It seeks to ensure that any losses incurred by the PAPs are addressed in a manner that gets them to share from the project benefits. These people should be assisted to develop their social and economic potential so as to improve or restore their incomes and living standards to pre-project levels. In developing the ARAP, consideration was particularly given to the peculiarities of need for disabled persons, women, children and other vulnerable groups. The key social issues that emerged through the above processes include:

1. Community safety – Concerns regarding community safety with the next cycle of the rainy season was keenly expressed. The community is quite very apprehensive of the advancement of the floods particularly in relation to health and safety risks posed to the school children;  
2. Further gullying in the area leads to damages and loss of crops and livestock, personal possessions, spread diseases such as typhoid, cholera, diarrhea, and malaria, and cause pit latrines to overflow;  
3. Livelihoods – loss of access to roadways, crop lands and pasture.  
4. Resettlement – impacts and compensation measures for economic and physical displacement during project implementation.  
5. Awareness creation was necessary for the long-term success of the project; and that manpower development should be included in the programme to enhance project sustainability. 

### 5.4 Guiding Principles
In order to ensure that this ARAP complies with the WB OP 4.12 and international best practices regarding resettlement, the Consultant and the Anambra State NEWMAP are guided by the following principles:

*Principle 1: Resettlement must be avoided or minimized*

The project civil and biological works have been designed so as to cause the least possible displacement and/or disruption while maximizing the effect of flood and erosion control in the project.
Principle 2: Genuine consultation must take place
The primary concern of MOE and Anambra NEWMAP is to ensure that the rights and interests of the PAPs are considered seriously as it places focus on resettlement. For this reason, local level consultative forums serve as community voices and become part of the entire project process.

Principle 3: Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data
To support the successful reestablishment of affected property, the following activities will be undertaken prior to displacement.

- An inventory of assets (landholdings and economic trees/crops) to determine fair and reasonable levels of compensation or mitigation.
- A census detailing household composition and demography, and other relevant socio-economic characteristics.

The asset inventories and census information were used to determine entitlements. The information obtained from the inventories and census shall be entered into a database to facilitate resettlement/relocation planning, implementation and monitoring.

Principle 4: Assistance in relocation must be made available
ANSG will guarantee the provision of any necessary compensation for people whose lands will be disturbed to ensure appropriate rehabilitation of the gully corridor, or any other disturbances of productive land associated with the project in proportion to their loss.

Principle 5: A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated
Compensation will be paid for land and economic trees/crops that are disturbed in accordance with the World Bank policy and rates derived from market value comparables for trees/crops.

Principle 6: Vulnerable social groups must be specifically catered for
Members of vulnerable groups will include people who are physically weaker, and may need special help, female-headed households, aged persons and very young children. Account was taken of this group in the consultation and planning processes, as well as in establishing grievance procedures.

Principle 7: Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost
Global experience shows that unless resettlement is built in as an upfront project cost, it tends to be under budgeted, that money gets whittled away from the resettlement budget to ‘more pressing’ project needs, and that it tends to be seen as peripheral to the overall project. Anambra NEWMAP will ensure that compensation costs, as well as those resettlement costs that fall within their scope of commitment, are built into the overall project budget as up-front costs.

Principle 8: An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place
In addition to internal monitoring that will be provided by Anambra NEWMAP, an independent team comprising local administrators and the community members will undertake monitoring of the resettlement aspect of the project. Grievance procedures will be made fully accessible to all affected parties, with particular concern for the situation of vulnerable groups. Monitoring will specifically take place via measurement against the pre-resettlement database.

Principle 9: World Bank’s operational procedure on forced resettlement
The World Bank’s operational policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement will be adhered to. Displaced persons should bemeaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programmes. Anambra NEWMAP and this ARAP aim to adhere to these standards.
6.0  POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT

6.1 Field Findings
The primary project objective is the remediation and rehabilitation of the gully erosion corridor traversing Ndiagu Quarters in Ikenga village of Ogidi town. Access to the upper and lower segments of the project location is through any of the existing two roads, Vinas Road (Access Road No.1) and Lawrence Onwuteaka Road (Access Road No.2). Vinas Road is moderately good while Onwuteaka Road is in very poor state and heavily potholed. The two roads may require rehabilitation/upgrade to support heavy duty construction equipment to be used during the construction phase of the project. The rehabilitation of these roads, particularly Onwuteaka Road will involve re-grading of the existing paved roadways and the construction of appropriate drainage channels. The two roads serve as major transportation and trading links between the residents of the Ndiagu Ikenga communities on one hand and the people who come to the communities on social and business visits as well as others passing through the communities to adjoining towns on the western flank of Ikenga. The intra-community roadways within Ndiagu are currently in disrepair and are excessively potholed resulting from existence of the gully and years of soil erosion and roadway potting.

Based on the project engineering designs and Consultant field observations, several direct and indirect impacts on the environment and on the population groups were identified. The impacts include potential physical, social, economic and social effects. The designs indicate however that no existing buildings along the entire gully corridor will be structurally damaged by the project since appropriate and necessary steps will be taken to ensure the safety of such buildings.

6.2 Potential Project Impact Areas

6.2.1 Rehabilitation of Gully Erosion Corridor
The remediation and rehabilitation works to be undertaken along the gully corridor involves civil construction and biological works that include: cutting and filling for percentage recovery; compaction of soils; concrete casting; assembling of structures, gabion-based slope stabilization, terracing; structured vegetation; specific trees planting with known root strength; and, economic trees planting. The identified project impacts are detailed under Section 6.3 below.

6.2.2 Reworking of Vinas Road (Access Road No. 1)
The construction works at the Gully Head along this access road will result in increase construction activities on this road. The impacts anticipated from the remedial activities at this project location will include noise, vehicular emissions and fugitive dust. Although these environmental impacts may be significant, the impacts can however, be mitigated to less than significance.

6.2.3 Rehabilitation of Lawrence Onwuteaka Road (Access Road No. 2)
The rehabilitation of this access road will involve the re-grading of the roadway corridor and reconstruction of the existing bridge. Specifically, the impacts anticipated from the activities to be carried out for this project component include noise, vehicular emissions and dust. Also, although these environmental impacts may be significant, the impacts can however, be mitigated to less than significance.

6.3. Identified Project Impacts
The proposed project, based on the engineering designs, will potentially create both negative and positive social impacts. This section discusses these impacts and proposes mitigation measures and their management in order to reduce the negative impacts to levels of acceptance as well as enhance the positive impacts.
6.3.1 Potential Positive Project Impacts

The following positive social impacts are identified for this project:
• Arresting soil erosion and the degradation of available land;
• Emotional and psychological relief from potential damage to, or loss of properties as well as loss of remaining ancestral lands;
• Improved flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion of project;
• Improved business opportunities along the Access Road No.1 and Access Road No.2;
• Reduced costs of transport and delays on travelling along these access roads;
• Improved livelihoods for the area residents due to reduced cost of transportation and business penetration;
• Opening of the affected area to potential investors;
• Improved landscape vista is anticipated with a sustained corridor of economic trees within the project area;
• Several temporary employment opportunities will be created by the project. During the construction phase, both skilled and un-skilled laborers will benefit from job opportunities.

6.3.2 Potential Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

*Environmental Impacts (WB OP 4.01)*

The proposed project will lead to temporary environmental impacts that include loss of vegetation, dust evolution, noise and vibration generation, among others. In addition, the project during implementation may lead to pollution of ground and surface water during rainy seasons. It is recommended that construction works should be carried out in a manner that would avoid or minimize identified negative impacts. These are described as follows:

**Loss of Vegetation**

The proposed project will result in the removal and/or destruction of vegetation. Removal of vegetation will result in immediate and long term loss of habitats for land, flora, fauna, and endemic species. The magnitude of this impact is however considered high given the size of land involved (8.498Ha of land). Additionally, the project staging areas will suffer increased vegetation damage during construction phase.

Mitigation Measures:

a) All construction areas not part of the gully rehabilitation corridor where vegetation is destroyed during construction shall be allowed to re-vegetate immediately following the construction phase.

b) As much as possible appropriate vegetation shall be replanted in all areas to provide effective soil coverage and prevent erosion.

**Fugitive Dust**

The frequent vehicular and equipment movements in the project areas during construction will result in generation of fugitive dust within the areas. Fugitive dust has a discomforting effect on people and may also create vascular and breathing problems for people, especially for persons living or working in close proximity to the construction areas.

Mitigation Measures:

Dust control shall be achieved through dust suppression using water spray mechanism. It is necessary to ensure that water spray tankers are always available during construction activities.

**Socio-cultural Impacts (WB OP 4.12)**

The proposed project is likely to lead to socio-cultural effects on the community members, including school children in the project area.

Dust, Noise and Vibration Generation
During project implementation, construction works will cause interference on learning due to the noise and dust generation from the truck movements, soil backfilling and compaction, and excavation works.

**Mitigation Measures**
The same measures applicable to noise and dust control specified above shall also apply here. Vehicle and equipment operators shall be required to be extremely cautious as they operate during the construction phase of the project.

**Loss of land**
About 10 meters of land is required as Setback on both sides of the gully edge for the stabilization of the gully side slopes, particularly at the deep sections of gully corridor.

**Mitigation Measures:**
Owners of acquired land shall be compensated for land in accordance with the WB and Nigerian Policies on land acquisition. Where however, there are any improvements to the land, compensations will also be considered for those improvements including any economic trees and farm crops.

**Displacement of persons**
The designs for this project provide for a minimal impact on building structures abutting the gully at all points. This implies that existing building structures abutting the gully will not suffer structural damage but shall first be strengthened to gain structural stability. However, residents/tenants of such building structures and other building structures within 50 meters of the gully edge on both sides with fragile health conditions, such as asthma or advancement in age, etc., may likely be adversely impacted by effects resulting from project activities. Such identified persons will be considered as project affected persons and/or vulnerable persons, and may be required to be temporarily relocated during the construction phase.

**Mitigation Measures:**
Identified health-based or age-based project affected persons shall be temporarily relocated during the construction phase of the project. Such persons shall also be compensated for the inconveniences of the temporary relocation. Temporary relocation shall not exceed 90 days overall in accordance with construction schedule.

**Loss of Economic Trees/Farm Crops**
Economic trees/farm crops within the acquired Setback required for construction and for the gully wall gabion stabilization may be destroyed.

**Mitigation Measures:**
Owners of damaged economic trees/farm crops shall be compensated based on fair market values.

**6.4 Identification of Project Affected Population**
Satellite imagery of the project corridor delineating the 25-meter and 50-meter project influence areas is shown in Figure 6-1. The existing structures whose occupants may potentially be impacted from a health standpoint are shown in Figure 6-2. Occupants of structures within the 25 meter distance from the gully edge are marked for temporary relocation while occupants of structures within the 50-meter distance from the gully edge may be temporarily relocated only if they are considered and identified as vulnerable persons.

The identified project affected assets are summarized in Table 6-1. The maximum land area required for the gully Setback is 8.498 Acres. The identified residential or business premises with the associated households (PAHs) and persons (PAPs) that may be temporarily affected by the project activities based on health-related issues are summarized in Table 6-2. A total of 73 persons and 12 vulnerable persons are so identified for either temporary relocation or livelihood support. Of the 85 persons, 37 of them are persons whose farmlands would be affected by project activities or whose lands may be permanently acquired as gully Setback. The identified PAPs represent owners/residents/tenants of buildings located within possible
construction staging areas, owners/residents/tenants of buildings located within 50m of the gully edge, and vulnerable persons living in close proximity to the construction gully.

Fig. 6-1: Satellite Imagery Showing Existing Gully Corridor

Fig. 6-2: Satellite Imagery Showing Existing Structures Along Gully Corridor
Table 6-1: Summary of Project Affected Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Gully Section Length</th>
<th>Structures within 50m of Gully Edge</th>
<th>Structures within 25m of Gully Edges</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Economic Trees/Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Main Gully – 1 Section</td>
<td>0.96 km</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19200 m² (4.742Ac)</td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Main Gully – 2 Section</td>
<td>0.40 km</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8000 m² (1.976Ac)</td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gully Finger – 1 Section</td>
<td>0.16 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3200 m² (0.790Ac)</td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gully Finger – 2 Section</td>
<td>0.12 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2400 m² (0.594Ac)</td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gully Finger – 3 Section</td>
<td>0.02 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400 m² (0.099Ac)</td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gully Finger – 4 Section</td>
<td>0.06 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1200 m² (0.297Ac)</td>
<td>Varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Access Road No.1</td>
<td>0.56 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Access Road No.2</td>
<td>0.30 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.58 km</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>34400 m² (8.498Ac)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Varied</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consideration of the project affected population/persons was based on the review of the gully rehabilitation designs, digital satellite imageries, the projected road rehabilitation activities, and the field observations by the ARAP team along the project corridor. The identified population groups which were considered as targets that may be affected by the different project components include the following:

a. Owners of building structures located within the 25 meters of the gully edge on both sides of the gully;

b. Owners of building structures located in areas to be used as construction staging areas during the construction phase of the project;

c. Residents/tenants of the buildings structures identified in items (a) and (b) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial;

d. Land owners within the 10 meters of acquired Setback for the gully wall stabilization, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor;

e. Residents/tenants of buildings structures along the two Access Roads, particularly Onwuteaka Road, which lead to the upper and lower sections of the project areas, whether the structures are permanent or temporary residential or commercial; and,

f. Economic trees/crops owners along the 10 meters Setback for the gully wall slope stabilization;
Table 6-2: Potential Project Affected Households and Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Gully Component Section</th>
<th>Gully Component Section Length</th>
<th>Potential Project Affected Structures Requiring Temporary Relocation of Occupants</th>
<th>No. of Household</th>
<th>No of Project Affected Persons in Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Main Gully – 1 Section</td>
<td>0.96 km</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Main Gully – 2 Section</td>
<td>0.40 km</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gully Finger – 1 Section</td>
<td>0.16 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gully Finger – 2 Section</td>
<td>0.12 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gully Finger – 3 Section</td>
<td>0.02 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gully Finger – 4 Section</td>
<td>0.06 km</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vulnerable Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access Road No.1</td>
<td>0.56 km</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access Road No.2</td>
<td>0.30 km</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.58 Km</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In determining the actual number of project affected assets, households and persons, consideration was given to the potential impacts that may result from the activities of the proposed project bearing in mind the actual distance of the household to the gully edge and the nature of work to be done in the particular area closest to the household. Specifically, for each building structure where the household lives or carries out daily routine activities, the questions considered relating to potential impacts are:

- Is asset currently affected by the gully? If so, has asset been subsequently restored?
- Is asset within 50 meters of the edge of gully?
- Will asset be impacted by project activities?
- Are persons associated with asset impacted by project activities?

A “yes” to all the above questions marks the household as a target for potential resettlement, relocation or some form of compensation.

Based on the above considerations, the project impact significance and the potential for resettlement was developed. This is summarized in Table 6-3.
### Table 6-3: Summary of Project Impact Significance and Potential Need for Resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No.</th>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>Identified Project Impact</th>
<th>Impact Significance</th>
<th>Need for Resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Owners of structures within 25m of gully edge</td>
<td>Potential structural damage may occur</td>
<td>Significant but project designed to reduce to less than significant with mitigation measures</td>
<td>None. Compensation not required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2     | Owners of buildings located within construction staging areas | • Vibration from heavy equipment  
• Noise  
• Vehicular emissions  
• Fugitive dust | Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures | Compensation may be required for temporary displacement in accordance with WB Policy |
| 3     | Residents/tenants of buildings identified in (1) & (2) above | • Vibration from heavy equipment  
• Noise  
• Vehicular emissions  
• Fugitive dust | Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures | Compensation may be required for temporary displacement in accordance with WB Policy |
| 4     | Land owners whose lands are required as Setback for gully side slope stabilization | Loss of land and/or economic trees/crops | Significant | Yes. Compensation is required |
| 5     | Residents/tenants of buildings along the two project access roads | • Vibration from heavy equipment  
• Noise  
• Vehicular emissions  
• Fugitive dust | Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures | Compensation may be required for temporary displacement in accordance with WB Policy |
| 6     | Trees/farm crops owners within the Setback for gully side slope stabilization | Loss of economic trees/farm crops | Significant | Yes. Compensation is required |

#### 6.5 Vulnerable Group

Vulnerable group refers to the people who by virtue of gender, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Of 85 persons identified as PAPs, 12 of them are considered particularly vulnerable by virtue of physical disability, age and gender/illness. The 12 persons are:

1. vulnerable on account of physical disability;
2. vulnerable on account of needy widowhood, and,
3. vulnerable on account of age (elderly person over 70 years old)

In addition to the support to be provided for the PAP group, special provision for the vulnerable group will be made to enhance their livelihood through subsistence allowance at a rate N10,000.00 per month for a total of six months within which period the major aspect of the project intervention works ought to have been completed.
7.0 PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

7.1 Eligibility
The only persons who will be considered as qualified for compensation must be pre-identified PAPs. These people will directly or indirectly be subjected to the following losses:

7.1.1 Loss of Assets
Compensation will be for assets on the land, as well as other assistance in order to mitigate the adverse consequences that affect people and communities when they give up property for public good. In this project, there is loss of mainly agricultural lands resulting from the project. The process of mitigating the project impacts on PAPs will involve only cash compensation. There will not be any physical permanent relocation of the PAPs. All persons who are affected regardless of their legal status concerning the affected lands and economic trees/crops are considered eligible for compensation as described in Table 6-3.

7.1.2 Loss of Livelihood
It is noteworthy that some PAPs have grown economic trees and crops within the land required as Setback for gully side slope stabilization, particularly at the deep sections of the gully corridor. Consequently, these PAPs will not only suffer loss of income from the trees and crops but may also suffer permanent loss of livelihood. Thus, the project may consider livelihood compensations to these PAPs.

7.2 Entitlement Matrix
Acquisition of land for the project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons, who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. Before the commencement of the project, a mechanism for compensation of PAPs should be in place to avoid household economic difficulties that will result due to loss of land and/or economic trees/crops.

For the purpose of this report and bearing in mind that land ownership is statutorily vested in government, the entitlement list will include persons appropriately defined as follows:-
- Persons who have a right to the needed land;
- Persons who use and cultivate the needed land on any form of arrangements; or
- Persons whose standards of living are adversely affected as a consequence of the project activities.

Table 7-1: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Identified Categories of PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Entitled Person</th>
<th>Description of Entitlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Permanent loss of land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Cultivatable/residential/commercial land</td>
<td>1.1 (a)Legal owners of land (b)Occupancy/Hereditary tenant</td>
<td>1.1 (a) Land for land compensation is neither practicable nor desirable due to nature of project. Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge as second option (b) Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub-project site)</td>
<td>2.1. (a)Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership</td>
<td>2.1 (a) &amp; (b) Restoration of land to pre-construction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Entitled Person</td>
<td>Description of Entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 By severance of agricultural holding</td>
<td>envisaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loss of income and livelihood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation</td>
<td>3.1 Cultivator occupying land</td>
<td>3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees.</td>
<td>3.2 (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops/trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) Tenant</td>
<td>3.2 (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value. Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2 (b) Partial compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation) a) Tree/perennial crops: Harvesting of the crops will be given a first priority but where harvesting is not possible, counting of the affected crops will be done in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates b) Annual crops: Crops will be harvested by the owner and therefore no compensation will be paid for crops. Where crops cannot be harvested, compensation at the market rate will be paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating</td>
<td>3.3 Persons working on the affected lands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Permanent loss of Structures</td>
<td>4.1 No project impact is identified or envisaged</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Residential and commercial structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/installations</td>
<td>4.2. Persons officially responsible for the upkeep of the identified facility</td>
<td>Compensation will be paid as a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihood and assistance for relocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Special provision for vulnerable APs</td>
<td>5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless</td>
<td>5. Needs-based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable APs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact

5.2. (a) Vulnerable APs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility

5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres

5.2 (a) &(b). Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility

Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity

The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the Project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.

7.3 Valuation Procedures
The valuation process adopted in developing this ARAP complies with the Laws of Nigeria and the World Bank guidelines. This process is summarized in Table 7-2.

Table 7.2: ARAP Valuation Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSET</th>
<th>PROCESS</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land with Structures</td>
<td>Steps: There is no land with structures identified that will be affected by the project. No compensation for structures is therefore expected.</td>
<td>a) The required land without structures needed for project is approximately about 8.498 Acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land without structures</td>
<td>a) Inventory: As part of the ARAP, the names and contact details of all persons affected by the project have been documented. b) Compensation: The ARAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for crops and trees lost. c) Payment: The project requires about 8.498 Acres of privately owned land without structures to be used as Setback for gully side slope stabilization. Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG is therefore expected to compensate the PAPs on Land.</td>
<td>b) Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG will pay compensation for land without structures acquired for project in accordance with the WB and Nigerian land Policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost business profits and employee earnings</td>
<td>The Ndiagu Quarters of Ogidi is essentially a mix of commercial and agrarian community. Permanent loss of their land implies permanent loss of the business outlets or their means of livelihood. Compensations for business profit losses or earnings are expected.</td>
<td>c) Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG will provide transportation for the PAPs that will be temporarily relocated for health reasons during construction works and back to their residences after completion of works. Cash compensation in lieu of transportation could also be made to the affected persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops/Trees on the fields cultivated by those affected</td>
<td>Economic Trees/Crops: Harvesting of the crops by the owners will be given a first priority. However, to assure safety of the people such trees/crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Counting of identifiable affected trees will be done by a registered Valuer and ANSG agent in the presence of the owner. Computation of the costs will be done according to market rates and payments thereafter made either at ANSG offices, or through the offices of an appointed NGO.</td>
<td>d) The owners of economic trees/crops on acquired lands will be entitled to safely remove any crops they wish to salvage within one week of notification to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Temporary relocation for environmental induced health reasons

- **a) Inventory:** The names and contact details of all persons whose health may be affected by activities of the project have been documented as part of this ARAP.
- **b) Compensation:** The ARAP data sheet spells out how each person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for relocation and for what periods of time.
- **c) Payment:** The Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG is therefore expected to pay the relocation costs of these PAPs and also provide the transportation means of moving these persons to the new locations and back to their homes when the health risk elements have been completely removed.

7.4 Compensation for Losses and Other Assistance

Cash compensation is adopted as the mitigation measure for the needed agricultural land and the economic trees/crops which will be affected. Necessary assistance will also be provided to PAPs for temporary relocation to prevent unhealthy exposures to potential environmental health issues arising from the project.

To qualify as project affected person (PAP), the individual must be identified as a candidate for any of the following: resettlement, relocation, loss of land, and/or loss of economic trees/crops. Resettlement refers to the involuntary displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of demolition of a structure to allow for project activities. Relocation refers to the involuntary temporary displacement of a person from his/her regular place of residence or business as a result of an adverse environmental and/or human health condition to allow for project activities. These displacements shall require some compensation in accordance with the provisions of WB OP 4.12 and other statutory requirements.

Vulnerable persons for this project are considered to include women, children, persons with disabilities and elderly people suffering from illness. Only PAPs who registered and met the cut-off date during the baseline survey are considered to be eligible for any form of compensation or assistance.

7.4.1 Resettlement Measures

There are no resettlements identified for this project since no structures whether residential or commercial are expected to be impacted by the project.

7.4.2 Compensation for Land Losses

The total land size estimated for acquisition is approximately 8.498 Ac. This is calculated as a product of the total length of the Setback required for gully side slope stabilization sections through Ndiagu Ikenga community and the width of land required (10meters) as Setback. Compensation will be paid for the permanent land acquisition by the project.

The WB Policy OP4.12 requires that appropriate compensation be paid to involuntarily displaced persons to a level that improves or at least restores their income and living standards after displacement. In accordance with this policy, all persons whose lands shall be acquired for the purpose of establishing the Setback for gully side slope stabilization in the project shall be compensated according to the Entitlement Matrix for various categories of PAPs (Table 7-1).

7.4.3 Compensation for Displacements

The names and contact details of all persons whose health may be affected by activities of the project have been documented as part of this ARAP. The ARAP data sheet spells out how each
person is affected and indicates how much compensation will be paid for relocation and for what periods of time. The Anambra NEWMAP/ANSG is expected to pay the relocation costs of these PAPs and also provide the transportation means of moving these persons to the new locations and back to their homes when the health risk elements have been completely removed.

7.4.4 Compensation for Loss of Economic Trees/crops
Harvesting of the crops by the owners will be given a first priority. However, to assure safety of the people, such trees/crops shall be considered lost to the project. Consequently, compensation will be paid to owners for their trees/crops. Compensation will be based on the size of cultivated land by the PAP and the computed unit cost of the cultivated crops. Payments will be made either at ANSG offices or through an SPMU-identified NGO or CBO with the office of the Traditional Ruler and President General of the Ogidi Town serving as facilitators for effectiveness.

7.5 Formation of Dispute Resolution Committee
It is recommended that for dispute resolution – the PAP Committee (PAPC) – be established for the resolution of disputes arising from the ARAP implementation of the Ndiagu Ikenga gully erosion project. The PAPC shall provide specific necessary support and resolution of the potential PAP related issues in accordance with provisions of this ARAP.

The PAP Committee shall consist of the following:
- One State NEWMAP officer;
- Three project affected persons to be nominated by the PAPs (at least one must be a woman);
- One representative of Ndiagu Community; and,
- Two representatives of Project Site Committee.

The State NEWMAP officer shall serve as the Chairperson of the PAP Committee while the Secretary shall be appointed by the SPMU from among the PAP-members of the committee. The PAPC will provide support and be concerned with the following:

Public Awareness:
This includes extensive consultation with the affected people so that they can air out their concerns, interests and grievances. This consultation will ensure that they own up the whole process of resettlement so that they do not oppose the implementation of the overall project;

Compensation:
Involves participation in the compensation process and also serves as dispute resolution body to negotiate and solve any problem that may arise relating to resettlement process. If it is unable to resolve any such problems, it will channel them through the appropriate grievance procedures laid out in this ARAP report;

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):
Involves developing the monitoring and evaluation protocol for the whole process;

Logistics:
This involves exploring all mechanisms by which ARAP can be implemented; and,

Training and Counseling:
This involves setting up protocols in the project for necessary trainings and counseling of the PAPs both socially and economically.

7.6 ARAP Implementing Agent (AIA)
The implementation of ARAP requires the services of qualified experts. Upon approval of this ARAP for implementation, the SPMU may engage the services of a qualified agent, preferably an NGO or CBO to undertake the implementation exercise. The duties of the agent will include,
but not be limited to, liaising with the civil works contractor, the PAPs and other key stakeholders. The implementing agent will be expected to:

- Deal with the social issues that will emerge during the implementation process;
- Be present throughout the ARAP implementation process;
- Be skilled in managing community expectations;
- Be experienced with Nigerian social issues;
- Have budgeting skills;
- Be punctual in meeting deadlines; and
- Possess project management skills for development as well as construction projects.

### 7.7 Summary of ARAP Institutional Implementation Responsibilities

The key actors as well as the roles and responsibilities of the various institutions and officers in the ARAP implementation are as shown in Table 7.3.

**Table 7.3: Institutional Responsibilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Roles &amp; Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Anambra State Ministry of Environment (MOE) | - Lead role to ensure adherence to this ARAP and applicable standards, socioeconomic liability investigations, monitoring and evaluation process and criteria  
- Provide necessary overall logistics for execution of ARAP;  
- Coordinate and deploy required resources;  
- Setup protocols for the payment of compensations; |
| 2    | SPMU (Safeguard Officers) | - Coordinate all policies, programmes and actions associated with the ARAP implementation;  
- Ensure the smooth and efficient implementation of this ARAP;  
- Constitute required and approved Committee(s) or Agent(s);  
- Appoint required NGO(s) or CBOs;  
- Provide necessary support to the ARAP process. Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the project;  
- Have custody of a copy of this ARAP and disseminate ARAP study findings;  
- Provide oversight of state-approved Agents, NGOs, or CBOs and ARAP implementation schedule;  
- Development of Livelihood improvement programmes for PAPs;  
- PAP trainings on self-employment skills and enterprise development;  
- Receive and review reports from the ARAP consultants, Agents, NGOs or CBOs;  
- Prepare and submit weekly/monthly and subsequent quarterly and annual implementation reports to the SPMU Project Coordinator, FPMU and the WB. |
| 3    | FPMU | - ARAP process assessment and monitoring of overall implementation activities |
| 4    | World Bank | - Assessment of specific and general project implementation;  
- Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance. |
| 5    | State Ministry of Lands & Survey (MOLS) | - Compliance overseer at State Level, on matters of land acquisition, compensation and other resettlement issues |
| 6    | State-approved ARAP Implementation Agent, NGO | - Develop a work plan which incorporates schedule for ARAP implementation;  
- Submit the work plan and schedule of ARAP implementation to the SPMU;  
- Implement all ARAP safeguards and other mitigation measures as planned;  
- Train/create awareness of all PAPs and Community members on relevant ARAP empowerment/safeguard measures and on their obligations;  
- Submit implementation reports on ARAP to SPMU;  
- Communicate content of ARAP to all PAPs and Community members;  
- Identification of eligible persons for compensation;  
- Process and document compensation payments to all approved PAPs;  
- Assist to ensure effective response actions, to evolve and devise sustainable environmental strategies and rehabilitation techniques, organize, coordinate and ensure safe use of volunteers in a response action, & provide wide support in management planning, institutional/governance issues and other livelihood related matter, awareness campaigns |
| 7    | PAP Committee | - Identification of eligible persons for compensation;  
- Document all grievances by PAPs;  
- Negotiate and resolve any complaints arising from the compensation or resettlement process; |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Roles &amp; Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Site Committee</td>
<td>• Monitor and ensure compliance with ARAP provisions and implementation quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Local government</td>
<td>• Provide support in monitoring project execution within their domains to ensure compliance with this ARAP and other relevant requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10   | Local Community, Traditional Leadership | • Promote project and ARAP awareness within the Community;  
  |      |                                 | • Support and engage/encourage comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the project amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups. |
| 11   | CBOs & CDOs                    | • Ensure community participation by mobilizing, sensitizing community members;             |
| 12   | General Public                 | • Identify issues that could derail the project;  
  |      |                                 | • Support ARAP implementation and mitigation measures as well as awareness campaigns       |

### 7.8 Compensation Procedures

The compensation process will be undertaken by the ARAP Implementing Agent (AIA) under the supervision of the SPMU and the Site Committee. The PAPs to be compensated will be identified by their representatives in the PAP Committee (PAPC). The PAPC will verify the affected households against the list of eligible persons enumerated at cut-off date to ensure that the correct compensation amount is paid to eligible persons. The PAPC will acknowledge the compensation offers in addition to acknowledgement of receipt of compensation by the PAP.

The following principles should be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets:
- Compensation shall be paid prior to land acquisition or displacement of persons;
- Compensation will be at replacement cost;
- The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs.

#### 7.8.1 Relocation Times

The PAPs to be temporarily relocated will be given a relocation time of at least two weeks and will be assisted in the process. This process and timing will be properly chosen to minimize transfer disturbances.

#### 7.8.2 Livelihood Restoration

The main objective of the ARAP is to develop programmes that aim to improve the livelihoods of PAPs or restore them to the pre-displacement levels. In this project, the impact on land with economic trees/crops is such that sustainability of livelihoods will be affected hence cash-for-land compensation is adopted. This will apply to people who are not necessarily physically displaced but are affected by a land loss.

Other factors considered in relation to livelihood restoration include:
- Development of capacity building programmes to train PAPs and other community members on self-employment skills and enterprise development
- Development of programmes for provision of assistance to the entire community in areas requiring development of soil erosion prevention and control programmes, sustainable watershed management and environmental sustainability programmes.
- Adequate compensation to all the PAPs for lost assets, relocation inconveniences and income lost

### 7.9 Dispute Resolution and Grievance Redress Procedure

#### 7.9.1 Dispute Resolution

It is for the benefit of the State, the project and the PAPs to devise a mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be smoothly resolved. Currently, there is a series of customary avenues that exist to deal with dispute resolution in the community and they will be employed as the “court of first appeal”, where relevant. The resettlement and compensation
process will ensure that, if necessary, corrective action is taken expeditiously. Such mechanisms are fundamental to achieving transparency in the resettlement process.

It is recommended that all disputes arising from the project should be referred to the SPMU at the project level. The specific goal of the SPMU here will be to document and facilitate the dispute resolution process, ensure effective and timely resolution thereby reducing the risk of escalation of conflicts and avoiding unnecessary delays. If necessary, the community Traditional Leadership shall be asked to provide recommendations as to how it is to be addressed. The committee shall ensure careful documentation of grievances and remedial actions to enhance accountability and to reduce liability. If deemed necessary by the PAP Committee, depending on the nature of the issue, the case should be referred to the SPMU.

7.9.2 Dispute Over Land Matters

During community consultation process, it was understood from the Communities that each community has established traditional mechanisms by which land ownership disputes are resolved. This mechanism borders on the community’s historical knowledge of every family within each village and the family’s ancestral land heritage. Consequently, all land ownership disputes are normally resolved along the lines of known family heritage and the well established and entrenched traditional norms. In the event of multiple land ownership disputes, the matter should be referred to the Community Traditional Leadership which will facilitate a speedy resolution of the matter.

7.9.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) are essential tools for allowing affected persons to express their concerns about the resettlement and compensation process as they may arise and, if necessary, for corrective action to be taken expeditiously. The grievance framework recommended for this ARAP will be built on already existing structures within the affected Ogidi community.

The recommended grievance redress procedure is as represented in Figure 7-1.

![Figure 7-1: Grievance Redress Procedure](image)

The Committee shall have ONE week from submission of any grievance to respond. Information about all dispute and grievance procedures is to be widely disseminated, through consultation forums, the Traditional Leadership, the Site Committee, the Local Government Council and the Media. The PAP Committee Secretary or nominated agent (in the absence of the Secretary) will keep a written record of all disputes/grievances raised and dealt with during the resettlement and compensation process. These records will be monitored regularly by the
SPMU and by the independent Monitoring Team. This will be undertaken as part of the ongoing monitoring and evaluation process.

If negotiated settlement of grievances cannot be achieved through the normal procedural steps outlined in the mechanism of the committee, the complainant has the right to approach the court. A detailed information booklet on the GRM procedure will be included in the community engagement plan to ensure that all PAPs know and understand the process and are able to access it whenever they feel the need. The effectiveness of the GRM will be one of the crucial monitoring indicators.

7.10 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

One of the potential risks associated with displacement and resettlement is the subtle break up of social cohesion resulting from inordinate and inappropriate spending of compensation money by the head of households, at the detriment of other members of the household. It is necessary that the Safeguard Officers of the SPMU through an appointed local NGO carry out independent monitoring and evaluation to strengthen implementation consistency and follow-up of the whole project process. The NGO will work in consultation with the SPMU, PAPC and report regularly to the SPMU and FPMU.

Through the ARAP community consultation process, effective framework has already been established with the local community. This provides an objective sounding board for the PAPs to relate concerns to the SPMU staffers or their appointed M & E Agent(s). The M & E officers will also work closely with the appropriate community organizations, such as the local churches to continuously identify and evaluate any problems and difficulties that may occur after the process of implementation. The SPMU and the M & E officers will also pay special attention to the vulnerable groups, such as the aged and women headed families.

Baseline data from socio-economic survey and census of the PAPs will be used as the control data measuring improvements or deterioration of the PAPs temporary relocation after displacement. Monitoring will focus on:

- Information about PAPs post compensation and entitlement spending;
- Relevance of relocation and ARAP implementation timetable to overall project effectiveness;
- Content of grievances, efficiency of procedures and accountability in handling the grievance;
- Use of compensation money for those who invested it in profit-making enterprises; and
- Site conditions and progress in the post construction activities at the site.

7.10.1 Performance Indicators

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out focusing on the following key performance indicators:

(a) Travel time:
The implementation of the project will go a long way in reducing the time spent traveling on the roads.

(b) Vehicle operating costs
Road conditions contribute substantially to higher transport costs, due to higher vehicle operating costs. After the project implementation, mobility efficiency is expected to increase with reduced travel time as well as the fuel consumption for the vehicles using the corridor. The rate of replacement for vehicle spare parts will also reduce, as the vehicles will not be subject to poor road conditions currently being experienced in the corridor.
(c) Fares
The improved road will allow for more trips for the public transport vehicles but with lower vehicle operating costs resulting to considerably lowering fares. Greater accessibility will also open up other routes which were previously not served by passenger transport operators.

(d) Prices of goods
A market survey will be carried out to find out the effect of improved road conditions and provision of road side amenities along the corridor. Access to other production areas will increase availability of goods and the effect of this will be reduction in prices of goods. This accessibility will also strengthen competitive trading as there will be greater trade opportunities, locally and outside the corridor.

(e) Businesses emerging along the road
New businesses will start along the roads, due to increased accessibility.

(f) Land use developments
It will be expected that more land use development will occur with removal of the potent risk of gully erosion and flooding in the area.

(g) Land values
Improvement of road conditions indeed increases accessibility to new development areas such as housing development and other activity areas. This will in turn increase the land development potential along the gully corridor hence increased land values. To determine the effect on land value, interviews will be conducted with land agents and landowners to establish changes in land values.

(h) Types of goods in the market.
It is expected that a greater variety of goods will be found in markets along the improved corridor sections as a result of improved access to more production areas as well as more markets. Greater variety and quantity of goods found in markets could play a major role in lowering overall cost of produce. This evaluation will be done by use of market survey tools.

(i) Earning levels
Developments in the form of businesses along the project sections of the corridor are expected to reduce the rate of unemployment in the area.

7.10.2 Completion Audit
SPMU shall commission an external party to undertake an evaluation of ARAP’s physical inputs to ensure and assess whether the outcome of ARAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank. The completion audit shall be undertaken after ARAP inputs. The audit shall verify that all physical inputs committed in the ARAP have been delivered and all services provided. It shall evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the ARAP have the desired effect. The completion audit should bring to closure SPMU’s liability for resettlement.
8.0 ESTIMATED COST OF AARP

The overall cost for compensation and resettlement for land, economic trees/crops and temporary relocations under this AARP, including cost for, administration, monitoring and evaluation is **N13,849,815.00** (Thirteen Million Eight Hundred and Forty Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifteen Naira) only. A breakdown of the compensation and resettlement costs is shown Table 8-1.

The underlying assumptions, consistent with the WB resettlement Policy framework (RPF) developed for NEWMAP sub-projects, upon which the AARP costs were developed are included in Table 8-2. Details of the cost estimates are shown in Table 8-3.

**Table 8-1: Compensation and Resettlement Costs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>ITEM (BREAK DOWN AND DETAIL AS APPROPRIATE)</th>
<th>NIGERIA NAIRA</th>
<th>US DOLLARS</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>COMPENSATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>LAND ACQUISITION</td>
<td>2,974,300.00</td>
<td>1,016,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGES TO CROP</td>
<td>1,016,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>STRUCTURES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE</td>
<td>3,650,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>CONTINGENCIES-OTHER COMPENSATION</td>
<td>730,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL COMPENSATION</td>
<td><strong>N8,370,300.00</strong></td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>RESETTLEMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>RESETTLEMENT LAND PURCHASE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>RESETTLEMENT LAND DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>HOUSING CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL RESETTLEMENT</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ADDITIONAL MITIGATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES</td>
<td>800,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>VULNERABLE GROUPS</td>
<td>720,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>COORDINATION OF ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL ADDITIONAL MITIGATIONS</td>
<td><strong>N1,820,000.00</strong></td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION COSTS</td>
<td>450,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>SURVEYING AND ASSET PRE-IDENTIFICATION</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>VALUATION</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3</td>
<td>COORDINATION AND WORKS SUPERVISION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4</td>
<td>LEGAL ADVICE</td>
<td>250,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5</td>
<td>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</td>
<td>450,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6</td>
<td>CAPACITY BUILDING</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7</td>
<td>END-OF-PROJECT AUDIT</td>
<td>350,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td><strong>N3,000,000.00</strong></td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>CONTINGENCIES (5%)</td>
<td>659,515.00</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>N13,849,815.00</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/No</td>
<td>ITEM</td>
<td>COST (NAIRA)</td>
<td>ASSUMPTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compensation for land acquisition</td>
<td>Per hectare</td>
<td>For land acquisition purposes, based on cost realized in projects involving similar issues in Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation for loss of crops</td>
<td>Per hectare of farm lost</td>
<td>Include cost of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Compensation for buildings and structures</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cost of relocation assistance income</td>
<td>Per household</td>
<td>This cost is to facilitate transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cost of restoration of individual income</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cost of restoration of household income</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cost of training</td>
<td>Per participant</td>
<td>Depends on the number of stakeholders selected for training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cost of management</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Incurred by MDA stakeholders such as ministries and local agents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cost of monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Dependent on the each sub-project site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>Per sub-project site</td>
<td>Addition of all cost incurred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>Per total cost</td>
<td>5% of the total cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Sum of the total and contingency cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/NO</td>
<td>ITEM</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>UNIT</td>
<td>QTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td>Compensation for temporary displacement from residence</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Relocation expenses</td>
<td>Compensation for transport and resettlement expenses and allowances for affected units</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
<td>Compensation for ‘setback’ land acquisition</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>8.498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Economic trees/crops</td>
<td>Destruction and damages to economic trees/crops (37 persons)</td>
<td>Varied</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Livelihood Restoration</td>
<td>Compensation to enable livelihood restoration</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vulnerable Group</td>
<td>Compensation for vulnerability (6mos maximum)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Capacity building for skill development</td>
<td>Preparatory resettlement forums and awareness to affected persons</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trainings on enterprise development and job creation</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trainings on community project participation and sustainable management</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Professional services</td>
<td>Surveying &amp; Valuation</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal services</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stakeholder allowances</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementing agent costs</td>
<td>Months</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation costs</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End of project audit cost</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation and management of the ARAP schedule should be designed to facilitate necessary temporary relocation and compensation of PAPs. The ARAP activities also need to be implemented within an agreed timeframe and budget. Appropriate timing should be adhered to in order to avoid false claimants for compensation especially if the situation arises where site clearing is to begin before the resettlement end date.

The ARAP activities will be executed in accordance with the schedule shown in Table 9-1 below. The period of the first week will be used to develop and set up all structures necessary to support all aspects of the programmes.

**Table 9-1: Implementation Schedule – Development Phase**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1(^{st}) Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation of PAP Committee (PAPC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of ARAP Implementing Agent (AIA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold Stakeholders Meetings and Consultations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct Community and PAP Capacity Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensate All PAPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of Contractor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen to Grievances/ Complaints and Address Them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The proposed intervention work is designed to halt the ongoing gully erosion menace at Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi and to improve erosion and watershed management resulting from storm water flow in the area. This will provide for:

- Reduced damage to infrastructure including roads, houses, etc.
- Reduced loss of agricultural land and productivity from soil loss caused by surface erosion.
- Effective control of storm water flow within Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi.
- Reduced risks of floods (due to reduced siltation).
- Progressively restore vegetative cover,
- Improved environmental conditions and more humid local microclimates expected to result in increased vegetation cover for wildlife and carbon sequestration.
- Environmental improvements due to land stabilization measures which preserve the landscape and biodiversity.

Multiplier effects such as employment opportunities, poverty reduction, enhanced national reputation and cultural promotion, among others, are expected to be enhanced in the area. On the other hand, there are also several negative social impacts that were identified.

The ARAP has revealed that:

- The proposed intervention work is most desirable because of the obvious environmental, health and socio-economic benefits. These far out-weigh the negative impacts that could arise in the course of implementation.
- Potential impacts of sufficient magnitude that could interrupt the execution of the project were not detected. Although, there were few negative impacts that may potentially occur due to the activities associated with the proposed works but adequate measures have been provided to address them.
- Mitigation measures and management plans have been suggested and developed for the negative impacts.
- Appropriate institutional framework has been drawn up to implement the mitigation measures and environmental management plan while the proposed monitoring programmes shall be set in motion as soon as possible.

Generally, the study has indicated that the establishment of the proposed project will immensely impact positively on the existing environmental, social, health and safety conditions of Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi people. This inference is further made strong, owing to the fact that the community has thrown her full weight behind the project and is anxiously awaiting its implementation.
DISCLOSURES

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed by Anambra NEWMAP and ANSG which will make copies available at its head office in Awka and copies distributed to the leadership of the community (the offices of the Traditional Ruler and President General of Ogidi) prior to implementation of the project.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Involuntary resettlement**: Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

**Cut–off date**: The date the enumeration begins. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops and trees) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory or an alternative mutually agreed date will not be compensated.

**Displaced persons**: Persons who are affected by the involuntary taking or clearing of land or resulting in:

i. Relocation or loss of shelter
ii. Loss of assets or access to assets; or
iii. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

**Land expropriation**: Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

**Project-affected person**: Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

**Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)**: The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

**Resettlement assistance**: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

**Structure owner PAPs**: Project Affected Persons who own structures within the project area.

**Tenant PAPs**: Project Affected persons who lease either residential or business premises within the project area.

**Stakeholders**: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

**Vulnerable groups**: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
REFERENCES


NEWMAP Project Appraisal Document (PAD)

NEWMAP Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

World Bank Safeguards Policies

Ndiagu Ikenga Ogidi Gully Erosion Site Intervention Design


Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
ANNEXURE A

LIST OF CONTACTED STAKEHOLDERS

The following persons were contacted during the course of the Consultancy:

Table AN-1: List of Contacted Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>CONTACTED STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>MODE OF CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group-1</td>
<td>Individuals or group of persons whose daily activities (including farming) bring them in close proximity to the project area OR whose day-to-day lives/livelihoods may be directly affected by project activities.</td>
<td>General meetings, phones and personal contacts using a facilitator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-2</td>
<td>Office of the Chairman– Ndiagu Quarters</td>
<td>Phone and personal contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Chairman– Ikenga Village</td>
<td>Phone and personal contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the President General (PG)–Ogidi Town</td>
<td>Phone and personal contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-3</td>
<td>Office of the Chairman – Idemili North LGA</td>
<td>Phone contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Hon. Member – Anambra State House of Assembly</td>
<td>Phone contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Hon. Member – Idemili North &amp; South Federal Constituency</td>
<td>Phone contacts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXURE B

MINUTES OF INCEPTION MEETING WITH SPMU AND LIST OF ATTENDEES

Attendance: See list of Attendees

The meeting was held on Tuesday 19 April, 2016 at 11:00 a.m. at the office of the project coordinator (PC).

The PC welcomed the attendees and yielded the floor to Dr. Odili Ojukwu, the lead consultant in OTG Enviroengineering Nigeria Limited- the consulting firm for the ESMP and ARAP. Dr Ojukwu conveyed the appreciation of OTG for being considered qualified for the ESMP and RAP consultancy. He requested for a detailed copy of the engineering design and the relevant officers of the SPMU that would be interfacing with OTG in the course of their assignment. He also wanted to know the extent of sensitization of the affected communities by the focal NGO.

Responding, Mr. Yance Silver, the team leader of SMEC International (Pty) Ltd, West African Region-the consulting firm that prepared the Engineering design, promised to make available a PDF copy of the design to OTG.

Prof. Peter Nnabude, the team leader of CRIMSSI/ACERDEN, the State focal NGO, hinted that the communities involved have not been sensitized as appropriate. But the NGO would take necessary steps to fill the gaps.

The PC introduced the following SPMU staff that would work with OTG. They are as follows: Mr. Emeka Achebe (Communication Officer), Mrs. Blessing Okafor (Livelihood Officer) and Mr. Echezona Oluchukwu (Environmental Officer). The PC urged the attending teams to cooperate with one another in the best interest of the project, even as he promised the cooperation of the SPMU.

Dr. Ojukwu of OTG promised the PC that OTG will deliver all the deliverables on time and target, having done similar jobs with excellent results and testimonials in various parts of the country and even beyond. To confirm this, he announced to the meeting that OTG was commencing work immediately that same day with physical inspection of the sites.

The meeting was attended by 18 persons comprising of staff of OTG, SPMU, SMEC and CRIMSSI/ACERDEN.

The meeting rose at about 1.00pm.
# ATTENDANCE AT KICK-OFF MEETING
## BETWEEN ANS-NEWMAP AND THE CONSULTANTS
### April 19, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>SURNAME</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>EMAIL ADDRESS</th>
<th>PHONE NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Engr. Ivenso</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>ANS-NEWMAP</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:michivenso@gmail.com">michivenso@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>07066178563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Yance</td>
<td>SMEC</td>
<td>Team Leader</td>
<td><a href="mailto:silveryance@smecc.com">silveryance@smecc.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ojuole</td>
<td>Raymond</td>
<td>SMEC</td>
<td>Geotech Engr.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raymondojuole@smecc.com">raymondojuole@smecc.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gorfin</td>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>SMEC</td>
<td>Hydraulic Engr.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:asfawbrahim@smecc.com">asfawbrahim@smecc.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kebede</td>
<td>Getnet</td>
<td>SMEC</td>
<td>Lead Resident Engineer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:getnet.demeke@smecc.com">getnet.demeke@smecc.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ananaba</td>
<td>Ephraim .C</td>
<td>CRMCI</td>
<td>SFNGO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ephraimananaba@gmail.com">ephraimananaba@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ndubuisi</td>
<td>Joseph .L</td>
<td>CRMCI</td>
<td>SFNGO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:josephndu@yahoo.com">josephndu@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>08036501408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Okonkwo</td>
<td>Maryjane</td>
<td>CRMCI</td>
<td>SFNGO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jannebabylove@gmail.com">jannebabylove@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>08067339257</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mojekwu</td>
<td>Chudi</td>
<td>OTG</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chudimojekwu@yahoo.com">chudimojekwu@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ali</td>
<td>Ifeanyi .S</td>
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<td>Consultant</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ifeanyiali@gmail.com">ifeanyiali@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Dr. Ojukwu</td>
<td>Odili</td>
<td>OTG</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td><a href="mailto:odiliojukwu@gmail.com">odiliojukwu@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Etima</td>
<td>OTG</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td><a href="mailto:etimaubokudom@gmail.com">etimaubokudom@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Okafor</td>
<td>Blessing</td>
<td>ANS-NEWMAP</td>
<td>Social Livelihood Off.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:blesschido@yahoo.com">blesschido@yahoo.com</a>&gt;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Achebe</td>
<td>Emeka</td>
<td>ANS-NEWMAP</td>
<td>Communication Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emyachebe@yahoo.com">emyachebe@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Environmental Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chrisejike2005@yahoo.com">chrisejike2005@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>ANFNGO</td>
<td>Communicator</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scrop102@yahoo.com">scrop102@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Prof. Nnabude</td>
<td>Peter .C</td>
<td>ANFNGO (CRMCI)</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nnabudep@yahoo.com">nnabudep@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Victor</td>
<td>OTG</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:achukwu@gmail.com">achukwu@gmail.com</a></td>
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SENSITIZATION MEETING WITH NDIAGU IKENGA COMMUNITY

Minutes of Stakeholders’ Meeting Held on April 20, 2016 at the Ndiagu Village Square.

Attendance: See list of Attendees

The meeting was a necessary follow-up action after a physical inspection of the gully corridors by the core team of OTG Enviroengineering Nigeria Limited, the firm charged with the consultancy for the ESMP/ARAP. The inspection was done on Tuesday 19 March 2016 and was facilitated by Mr. Ifeanyi Agina and Chief Chris Agulefo from the village.

The sensitization exercise kicked off with the traditional welcome and kola-nut ceremonies courtesy of the community. Thereafter the consulting firm was introduced by Mr. Emeka Achebe, the Communication Officer of the SPMU.

Remarks by the Lead Consultant; Dr Odili Ojukwu:

He explained to the people that the consultancy is aimed at finding out the impacts of the proposed engineering works on the physical and socio-economic environments of the gully corridors; and to recommend appropriate remediation and compensation package in line with World Bank social safeguards polices.

This will entail conducting among other activities a socio-economic survey of the project area. He encouraged all community members who may be potentially affected by the project to make themselves available for necessary documentation. A census cut-off date of April 28, 2016 was to allow for speedy conclusion of the ARAP consultancy. The assessment will be comprehensive and socially-inclusive involving all categories of persons and issues likely to affected by the engineering works and any other intervention works.

All claims, data and information collected during the census will be physically verified using relevant technologies to ascertain their correctness. The ESMP/ARAP must be fully prepared and implemented before construction works would commence. He therefore sought the cooperation of the village members in terms of full participation in the census exercise and giving out correct information and data to the consultants.

He enjoined the community to take full ownership of their environment, take care of it and avoid all sorts of environmental degradation. The community should mobilize and sensitize her members including women, youths and elders on these issues and should be part of the monitoring and evaluation arrangement for the construction activities which also includes land reclamation/bio-remediation components.

Finally he thanked the community for their huge turn-out and audience, and promised that focus-group discussion with women, youths and elders would be held for better effects.

Mrs. Blessing Okafor, the Livelihood Officer of the SPMU, also sought the full cooperation of the community especially as it concerns giving out correct and truthful information and making sacrifices where necessary. She also advised the community to put in place a site committee for the project with the assistance of CRIMSSI/ACERDEN- the focal NGO appointed by the SPMU.

Response Of The Community:
The chief spokesperson for the community was Chief Chuks Onubogu-the President General of Ogidi Town Union. He expressed the appreciation and gratitude of the community for the proposed intervention works. He promised full cooperation and security for all persons that
would work for the projects, and to devise their own mechanism to eliminate chances of giving wrong and false information to the consulting firm. He finally requested that the construction firm to be assigned to Ndiagu site should ensure employments for their unemployed and skilled youths.

The meeting was attended by 54 persons.

Notable attendees were:

Dr. Odili Ojukwu leading the OTG team
Chief Chuks Onubogu - President General, Ogidi Union
Hon. Dr. Amaechi Ekumoh—Chairman, Ikenga Village
Onwuteaka Emmanuel - Chairman, Ndiagu Quarters
Chief Chris Agulefo - former Chairman, Ikenga Village
Nwankwo Onwuteaka - Oldest man in Ndiagu Quarters
Chief Sir Rex Ezegbo-Elder
Emeka Achebe - Communication Officer/SPMU
Blessing Okafor - Livelihood Officer/SPMU
Echezona Oluchukwu- Environmental Officer/SPMU

The meeting came to a close at about 2.00pm
ESMP/ARAP FOR NDIAGU-IKENGA –OGIDI GULLY EROSION PROJECT:
WOMEN FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

The discussion was an all-women affair held at Ndiagu centre (Ilo Ndiagu) on 28 April, 2016. The discussion was at the instance of OTG; and the purposes were to specially sensitize the women folk on the physical and social implications of the up-coming civil engineering works and ascertain their perspectives on the intervention activities.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS
- Dusts and fumes from vehicle operations;
- Loss of top soil and vegetation due to site clearing and vehicle operations;
- Noise pollution from construction equipment;
- Carbon emission from vehicles and heavy equipment;
- Soil and groundwater contamination from oil spills and other wastes.

SOCIAL IMPACTS
- Health risks from dusts and emission of fumes;
- Traffic disruptions, accidents and public safety from movement of construction vehicles and equipment;
- Disruptions to community livelihoods due to blocked access;
- Increased sexual activities due to new workforce.
- The consultant assured the attendees that necessary mitigation measures would be implemented against the expected adverse effects of the civil works, and that is the key ToR of consultancy.

Ownership of Assets around Gully Fingers:
- 4 of the women have land along the corridors, 3- have residential structures and 5 have various crops including palm- trees, mango, banana, orange, coconut, bread-fruit etc.

Effects of the Erosion on The Community: According to the attendees, these include:
- Emotional distress especially during the rains;
- Disruption of school attendance for their children;
- Disruption of economic activities including trading and homestead farming;
- Disruption of church attendance;
- Flooding of homesteads and loss of domestic utensils;
- An illustrative case is that of Mrs. Charity Mefor who narrated how she lost a full pot of soup and other food items to a flooding incident.

Expected Benefits From The Intervention Works:
- Emotional relief and improved health;
- Increased economic activities;
- Relocation to ancestral homes for those currently displaced;
- Regular attendance at school and churches;
- Enhanced movements and interaction within the community.

Role In Implementation Activities
- Monitoring and reporting on implementation activities;
- Sales of food, water and sundries to construction workers;
- Supply of materials and labour;
- Security of materials and personnel.

Occupational Distribution of Attendees:
The women occupational distribution of the attendees is as follows:
- Caterers – 3, petty traders – 2, farmers -6, teachers -1
Questions and Sessions:
Mrs Mercy Obi
Question: Is there any resettlement plan for those whose residence might be affected?
Answer: Yes, this is a major justification for the consultancy and depends on the nature of the impact resulting from the project.

Attendance & Closing:
13 women attended the forum which closed at about 2.00pm.
ESMP/ARAP FOR NDIAGU IKENGAOGIDI GULLY EROSION PROJECT: ELDER'S FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

The discussion which started at 2.15pm was held at Ilo Ndiagu (the village square) on Thursday 28 April 2016. It was an opportunity for the elders of the village to bring to bear their view on the ESMP/ARAP study and for them to be further sensitized on the physical and social impacts of the up-coming civil engineering works.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS
- Dusts and fumes from vehicle operations;
- Loss of top soil and vegetation due to site clearing and vehicle operations;
- Noise pollution from construction equipment;
- Carbon emission from vehicles and heavy equipment;
- Soil and ground water contamination from oil spills and other wastes.

SOCIAL IMPACTS
- Health risks from dusts and emission of fumes;
- Traffic disruptions, accidents and public safety from movement of construction vehicles and equipment;
- Disruptions to community livelihoods due to blocked access;
- Increased sexual activities due to new workforce.

The consultant assured the attendees that necessary mitigation measures would be implemented against the expected adverse effects of the civil works, and that is the key ToR of consultancy.

Ownership of Assets Around the Gully Fingers:
5 of the elders have land property close to the gully corridors, 4 have residential structures and another 4 have crops including palm trees, cowpea, bread-fruit, plantain and cassava.

Effects Of The Erosion On The Community: These include
- Emotional distress/high blood pressure;
- Destruction/disruption of community road networks;
- Restriction of movements and social relations;
- Mosquitoes infestation and attendant endemic malaria illness;
- Destruction of homesteads and commercial structures;
- Disruption of attendance at the community schools and churches
- Stalling of housing developments.

Expected Benefits from the Intervention Works:
- Increased housing developments;
- Migration to the community leading to a more diverse and vibrant population;
- Improved social relations and interactions;
- Land reclamation;
- Emotional relief/improved health.

Roles in Intervention Works:
- Ensuring security of lives and property
- Monitoring and reporting on progress of works
- Supply of work materials, skilled and unskilled labour
- Full cooperation and support for all intervention activities.

Occupational Distribution:
Farmers – 9, traders -1, traditional medicine practitioner -1, pastors -1.
Questions and Answers Session:
   Gabriel Okafor
   Question: When will the civil engineering work start?
   Answer: We do not know precisely. But it is expected that as soon as the ESMP and ARAP studies are completed and implemented, the civil works would start.

The Community strongly requested that connecting culverts be included in the engineering design for ease of movements between neighbors in the community. Also all drainages within human settlements should be covered with concrete slab.
Answer: The requests were noted and will be included in the report to the SPMU.

Attendants: 10 elders attended the forum which closed at about 3.05pm.
ESMP/ARAP FOR NDIAGU-IKENGA-OGIDI GULLY EROSION PROJECT: YOUTHS FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

The meeting started at about 3:30pm at Ilo Ndiagu (the village centre) on 28 April, 2016. It was designed to draw the attention of the village youths to the likely physical and social impacts of proposed civil engineering intervention works, and also get their views on the erosion menace and intervention works.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS
- Dusts and fumes from vehicle operations;
- Loss of top soil and vegetation due to site clearing and vehicle operations;
- Noise pollution from construction equipment;
- Carbon emission from vehicles and heavy equipment;
- Soil and ground water contamination from oil spills and other wastes.

SOCIAL IMPACTS
- Health risks from dusts and emission of fumes;
- Traffic disruptions, accidents and public safety from movement of construction vehicles and equipment;
- Disruptions to community livelihoods due to blocked access;
- Increased sexual activities due to new workforce.
- The consultant assured the attendees that necessary mitigation measures would be implemented against the expected adverse effects of the civil works, and that is the key ToR of consultancy.

Ownership of Assets around the Gully Fingers: 9 of the attendees have land property around erosion corridors, 2 have residential structures and 7 have crops of various types including yam, cassava, vegetables, coco-yam and maize.

Effects of Erosion on the Community: The youths said that the erosion was caused and aggravated by wrong channelization done on Enugu – Onitsha Express Road by CCC Construction Company and Micmera Industry- a manufacturing firm on the Express Way, with devastating effects on the community. These include:
- Destruction/disruption of community road networks;
- Destruction of public utilities (electricity lines and transformers);
- Poisoning and siltation of water streams in the community (Ododo, Nkissa and Ogene Streams);
- Loss of aquatic lives;
- Destruction of homesteads and family graves;
- Poor attendance at community schools and churches (Ndiagu – Ikenga- Ogidi Primary School and St. John’s Anglican Church are examples).
- Destruction of community playing field;
- Mosquitoes infestation/malaria illness.

Expected Benefits from Intervention Works:
- Improved housing development;
- More economic investment and employments;
- Restoration of public utilities;
- Increased attendance at schools and churches;
- Migration to the village and diverse population.

Roles in Implementation Works:
- Security of lives and properties;
- Supply of work materials and skilled and unskilled labour;
• Monitoring and reporting on implementation activities.

Age and Educational Status:
• The age range of the youths is 29 – 44 years, while educational attainment range is between first school leaving certificate and university degrees.

Occupational Distribution: This is as follows:
Traders – 4, printers – 1, roofing technician -1, farmers -4, suppliers of sand and stone – 1, casual labourers -3, land speculator -1, drivers -1.

Questions and Answers Session
1. Agina Ifeanyi
Question: Can an absentee claimant be represented during the physical verification exercise
Answer: Yes, that could be considered.
2. Obinna Ezechukwu
Question: How will the issues of affected structures be resolved?
Answer: Adequate compensation including resettlement plan where necessary will be implemented.

Attendants: 12 youths attended the forum. The forum closed at about 4:20pm
# ANNEXURE C

## LIST OF IDENTIFIED VULNERABLE PERSONS AND COMPENSATIONS

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<tr>
<th>S/NO</th>
<th>REF. NO</th>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VULNERABILITY CONDITION</th>
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**TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR VULNERABLE PERSON**
## ANNEXURE D

### LIST OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)

**NDIAGU IKENGA OGIDI COMPENSATION LIST**

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**NOTES:**
- TR = Temporary Relocation
- VP = Vulnerable Person
- ETC = Economic Trees/Crops and/or Land Acquisition
- LS = Livelihood Support